

## OIC emergency meeting postponed

BAHRAIN (R) — An emergency foreign ministers' meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to prepare for a summit to deal with Israel's invasion of Lebanon has been postponed for lack of quorum, the Saudi Press Agency said Wednesday. It said OIC Secretary-General Habib Chatti notified the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, who called the meeting, of the postponement. Mr. Chatti said only 24 out of 43 members of the Jeddah-based OIC had agreed to attend the conference, which was scheduled to take place in Tunis on Saturday. The OIC conference was to be preceded by an Arab summit in Tunisia on Thursday to discuss the same issue. But Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, who called the summit, decided Tuesday night to postpone it due to lukewarm response.

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## Warsaw Pact discusses Lebanon

40SCOW (R) — Deputy foreign ministers of the seven Warsaw Pact countries held a brief meeting in Moscow Wednesday to discuss Israel's invasion of Lebanon, East European sources said.

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## Genscher begins talks in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher Wednesday began a round of talks with Egyptian leaders by discussing the Middle East situation and the Lebanon conflict with Prime Minister Fuad Mohieddin. Both men later declined to comment on the talks, but Egyptian officials said Mr. Mohieddin explained Egypt's efforts to settle the situation sparked by Israel's invasion of Lebanon on June 6.

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## No rush for oil despite Gulf flare-up

LONDON (R) — The flare-up in the war in the oil-producing Gulf failed Wednesday to provoke any rush to buy crude oil in the spot, non-contract market, operators said. They said prices in North-west Europe declined very slightly with Saudi-Arabian light crude quoted about 25 U.S. cents lower than Tuesday at around \$31 a barrel. Spot prices, the oil industry barometer of market feeling, began to slip after the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) failed last weekend to set new output curbs. That suggested more oil would be available in an already surplus-laden market. Brokers said that if Iran's thrust into Iraq had provoked jitters over future supply, this had yet to result in buying in the spot market where business was slack. "Traders feel that if you cannot make a reasonable assessment of what is going to happen, why put your money out? It is not the same as a flutter on the horses," said one broker.

## Gold prices go up

LONDON (R) — Concern about the situation in the Middle East brought a sparkle to European Gold markets Wednesday as the metal traded around its highest levels for over two months. Dealers said the push by Iranian troops across the border into Iraq, fueling fears of greater instability in the region, had helped maintain the price momentum after it rose sharply in New York on Tuesday. Gold traded as high as \$356.75 an ounce Wednesday in Europe, although it slipped back to be set at \$352.75 Wednesday afternoon by London bullion dealers. This was only \$1 down on Wednesday morning's setting which was the highest "fixing" since late April when it reached \$361.25 in the wake of Britain's announcement of a total exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands.

## N. Ireland polls set for October

LONDON (R) — Elections to a new political assembly in Northern Ireland, long torn by sectarian strife between Protestants and Roman Catholics, will be held on Oct. 20, the government announced Wednesday. The plan to set up a new assembly in Northern Ireland is the fourth attempt to find a workable political structure there since Britain dissolved its Protestant-dominated parliament in 1972.

## Argentine POWs arrive home

PUERTO MADRYN, Argentina (R) — Nearly 600 Argentine prisoners of war, among them the general who had been appointed governor of the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, arrived on a British ship Wednesday. They were mostly officers and included Gen. Mario Benjamin Menendez, appointed military governor of the archipelago after its takeover by Argentine forces on April 2.

## Iran, Iraq locked in Gulf battle



His Majesty King Hussein presides over a cabinet session convened Wednesday to discuss the situation in Lebanon and the Iranian invasion of Iraq (Petra photo)

## Jordan calls for Arab summit

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday called for an Arab summit to "discuss the challenges that confront the Arab Nation mainly the Israeli-Arab conflict and the Iranian-Arab problem."

Addressing a cabinet session King Hussein said that Arab land whether in Lebanon, Palestine, the Golan or Iraq, "is sacred to the Arabs and therefore all Arabs should meet at the highest level to determine proper defence of the Arab Nation in the framework of the Arab League Charter and the Arab Joint Defence Treaty."

At the outset of the session dedicated for discussing the Iranian invasion of Iraq, King Hussein reviewed the Arab situation in general and Israel's expansionist designs and Iranian aggression on the Arab land in particular.

This was followed by a lengthy discussion of the Iranian invasion which "has emphasised once again the true intentions of the Iranian aggressive and expansionist regime against the Iraqi people and the Arab Nation". The new

invasion, it was noted "came soon after Iraq had accepted the U.N. Security Council resolution calling for an end to the Gulf war and a just and peaceful solution, and followed Iraq's withdrawal of its forces from Iranian territory."

It was also noted that the Iranian invasion of Iraq "coincided with Israel's siege of Beirut following its invasion of Lebanon and the new aggression designed to distract world public attention from the developments in Lebanon."

## Peace in Europe linked to Mideast -- Genscher

AMMAN (Petra) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said Wednesday that his country and Europe are concerned with establishing peace in the Middle East region "because Europe and the Arab Nation are neighbours and therefore peace in Europe is linked with that in this part of the world."

Speaking just before his departure for Egypt at the end of his three-day visit to Jordan, Mr. Genscher said that "peace in this region means an end to the current war in Lebanon and safeguarding Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity."

"It also means granting the Palestinian people the opportunity to practice their right to self-determination," Mr. Genscher added.

The minister also called for a speedy end to the Iraqi-Iranian war so that the people of this region

"can exploit their resources for construction and peace."

Mr. Genscher described his talks with His Majesty King Hussein, Prime Minister Mudar Badran and other senior Jordanian officials as "constructive and characterised by total frankness."

"We exchanged views on Middle East problems and relations between Jordan and West Germany," the minister said. "The talks," he added, "were conducted in a spirit of responsibility, and I would like to refer with satisfaction to the friendly ties between Jordan and West Germany."

Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem who saw Mr. Genscher off at Amman Airport stressed the need for continued consultations and coordination between the European Economic Community to help achieve a solution to the Middle East problem.

## Qasem leaves for non-aligned meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem left for Nicosia Wednesday to attend a non-aligned ministerial conference starting Thursday to discuss the situation in Lebanon at the request of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Mr. Qasem, who is accompanied by a Jordanian delegation to the meeting, said in a statement before departure that Jordan will ask the Non-Aligned Movement to shoulder its responsibilities and exert effective efforts to bring about a withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and a lifting of the siege around Beirut.

Mr. Qasem referred to an earlier declaration by the non-aligned nations that they will offer support and assistance to Arab confrontation states and the PLO to enable them to confront repeated Israeli acts of aggression.

## U.N. considers sending observers to Lebanon

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Security Council members held bilateral discussions Wednesday on the possibility of sending U.N. observers to supervise a ceasefire between Israel and Palestinian commandos in Beirut, according to the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative.

The official, Zehdi Labib Terzi, said it was not clear what attitude the United States might adopt towards the idea.

A U.N. spokesman said no talks had been announced, but the council president, Noel Sinclair of Guyana, might well be discussing the situation in Lebanon with members individually.

Referring to the mission of U.S.

special envoy Philip Habib, Mr. Terzi said: "Habib hasn't achieved anything. How much longer can we wait?"

Mr. Habib has been trying to arrange an end to hostilities and the supervised withdrawal of PLO forces from Lebanon.

The United States and France, both of which have veto powers in the Security Council, have offered their own troops for a peace-keeping force in Lebanon under certain conditions.

President Reagan told congressional leaders Tuesday that those conditions had not been met.

The PLO has a special status at the United Nations, just short of

that of a state, and Mr. Terzi is accorded the courtesies due to an ambassador.

He was asked why he had not gone to Cyprus for a meeting of the policy-making co-ordinating bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement on the situation in Lebanon.

He said he had important matters to attend to in the U.N. and mentioned the suggestion of establishing what he termed a U.N. presence in the Beirut area to supervise a ceasefire.

Asked what he expected would emerge from the scheduled two days of discussions in Cyprus, he replied: "Moral action."

## Invaders control Somali border towns

NAIROBI (R) — An invading force of Ethiopian troops and Somali dissidents is in control of two Somali border towns after fierce fighting in the last few days, Western diplomatic sources in Mogadishu said Wednesday.

They said they had independent evidence that a force of 6,000-9,000 Ethiopian troops with a small proportion of Somali dissidents was in control of Galdogob and Ballanbale in the Mudug region of Central Somalia.

Ethiopia Tuesday night formally denied involvement in the attacks and said rebels seeking to overthrow President Mohammad Siad Barre were responsible.

The sources, contacted by telephone, said the invading force was well-equipped with tanks and MIG fighter planes. They said there was no proof to back Somali

government accusations that Cuban, Libyan or East German units were involved.

Somalia has appealed to the United Nations and the Organisation of African Unity to condemn what it has called foreign-supported aggression by its traditional foe.

The sources said the attacks appeared to have taken the Somali government by surprise and they understood it had appealed to the West for military assistance.

They said there were no reports that Somalia had moved reinforcements into the two regions although it was possible extra troops had been sent there before the fighting started some 12 days ago.

The sources reported that Mogadishu was calm. The gov-

ernment has sent high-ranking cabinet and ruling party officials round the country to assess the situation.

The two regions under attack border the disputed Ogaden region of southeast Ethiopia over which the two countries waged a bitter war in 1977-78 which Ethiopia won.

The Ethiopian-backed Somali Democratic Salvation Front, a guerrilla group seeking to overthrow President Siad Barre, says it is responsible for the attacks.

The latest border flare-up follows a statement by the Western Somali Liberation Front, which wants independence for the Ogaden, claiming large military successes against Ethiopian and Cuban troops in a rainy season offensive in June and July.

## LONDON (Agencies) — Iranian and Iraqi forces were locked in fierce combat Wednesday after Iran launched an attack several kilometres into Iraq along a 10 kilometre front.

Tehran Radio quoted a military communique which claimed Iranian troops had destroyed two Iraqi divisions and a battalion and were still advancing.

But the Iraqi News Agency (INA) carried a military high command statement issued in Baghdad saying its forces had begun to counterattack and that the Iranians were beginning to retreat, leaving large numbers of dead and wounded behind.

Among the dead were the leader of the invading force and many of his assistants, the agency reported. Both sides said they had taken prisoners.

The renewed heavy fighting between the two Gulf powers sent tremors through the international community and oil industry Wednesday.

## Iraqi retaliation

A spokesman for the Iranian joint staff of the armed forces.

contacted from London, told Reuters Iraqi planes made repeated raids Wednesday on targets in the western Iranian cities of Kermanshah, Khorramabad and Ilam after the Iranian assault.

He said six people were killed and 50 wounded in the raid on Khorramabad, on an important supply route for Iranian forces fighting on northern and southern fronts of the Gulf war.

Tehran Radio claimed Iranian planes had shot down four Iraqi aircraft in dogfights over the southern province of Khuzestan, through which Iran launched its offensive, codenamed "Operation Ramadan."

Neither side gave any specific indication of where the Iranian push took place. But the most likely area seemed to be a stretch of Iraqi territory to the north and east of the Shatt Al Arab waterway, where the two armies have been facing each other since an Iraqi pull-out from Iranian ter-

ritory to the frontier last month. Despite the Iraqi withdrawal after 22 months of fighting, Iran has said the Iraqis were still holding strategic heights along the border.

Iran apparently took the pull-back as encouragement to seek a military settlement to the war and has been threatening to invade for several days.

INA, monitored in Beirut, confirmed that Iraqi planes had attacked economic targets in Ilam, Kermanshah, and Khorramabad in retaliation for Iranian shelling of Basra and two other Iraqi towns.

The agency said the Iraqis had hit residential areas and economic installations, causing damage and casualties.

Iraq has also warned oil transporting companies not to approach Kharg Island, Iran's main terminal for oil exports in the Gulf, which it said its planes raided Wednesday.

INA quoted a military spokesman as saying the raid was in retaliation for the continued shelling of Iraqi civil and economic installations.

Warning oil companies to keep away from the island, the statement said "otherwise they will

become, as from today, fixed and vital targets for our Iraqi air force aircraft."

Tehran Radio later on Wednesday said that fierce fighting was raging near Basra, Iraq's second biggest city.

Basra, Iraq's outlet to the Gulf, was apparently the first target of the invasion. It lies only 30 kilometres north of Kuwait on the western bank of the Shatt Al Arab waterway which forms the boundary between the two countries.

The Iranian invasion followed Iran's rejection Tuesday of a call by the United Nations Security Council for a peaceful settlement of the Gulf war which began in September 1980.

The attack had also been overshadowed by an intense propaganda campaign from the Islamic revolutionary leaders in Tehran and almost certainly did not take Iraq by surprise.

Travellers from Iraq said that when they drove down the road from Baghdad to Basra last week, they saw a number of transporters which had apparently unloaded tanks near Basra.

Trucks loaded with ammunition and transporters carrying artillery

(Continued on page 3)

## Israeli jets over Beirut on 'disturbance' mission

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli planes roared low over Palestinian commando positions in West Beirut Wednesday, increasing widely held fears that an uneasy three-day old truce around the city would not last long.

An Israeli military spokesman told reporters behind Israeli lines that the planes were not bombing and were either carrying out reconnaissance or seeking "to create whatever disturbance they can."

He said Israeli forces would not let the present lull in fighting become the status quo. "The end of the lull has to be unexpected and unpredictable," he said.

The ceasefire, arranged on Sunday night after a day of furious artillery battles which left at least 60 people dead, has held despite a deadlock in negotiations for a peaceful resolution of the month-old siege.

U.S. and Lebanese government officials struggling to get agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) over withdrawal of the commandos have made no significant progress since last week.

The talks thrown further into doubt Wednesday by the Iranian invasion of Iraq.

The chief snag in the peace talks was a refusal by Syria to take into

its territory some 5,000 to 6,000 PLO fighters entrenched in West Beirut, as negotiators had proposed.

Lebanese and Palestinian sources said little progress could be made on its crucial issue until the Syrian and Saudi Arabian foreign ministers, Abdul Halim Khaddam and Prince Saud Al Faisal, made a scheduled visit to Washington.

But state-run Beirut Radio said Wednesday Mr. Khaddam was still in Damascus and it was widely feared here that he and Prince Saud might shelve their trip in view of the serious developments in the Gulf.

Palestinian sources also said they were worried that the Iranian move could create a diversion which might encourage Israel to launch a final assault on West Beirut, as it has threatened for some weeks.

The Lebanese cabinet met Wednesday for the first time in several weeks to discuss the peace talks and U.S. special envoy Philip Habib saw Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan. But there was no sign of any progress.

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## Palestinians 'suspicious' of Shultz

BRUSSELS (R) — A senior Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) official said Wednesday he was suspicious of pledges towards the Palestinians made by U.S. Secretary of State-designate George Shultz.

Farouk Kaddoumi, political director of the PLO, said the United States had given advance backing to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and was "the real butcher of the Palestinian people."

Mr. Kaddoumi was speaking after talks with members of the European Parliament.

Asked to comment on Mr. Shultz's statement Tuesday that the legitimate needs of the Palestinian people were the central reality of the Middle East, Mr. Kaddoumi said former President Jimmy Carter had also stressed the importance of the Palestinians but had done nothing for them.

"I am suspicious of Mr. Shultz's statement," he said.

On the question of possible PLO recognition of Israel, described by Mr. Shultz as a prerequisite for PLO involvement in talks on Palestinian "autonomy", Mr. Kaddoumi declined to make any commitment.

## Shultz favours advanced weapons sales to Taiwan

WASHINGTON (R) — Secretary of State-designate George Shultz said Tuesday he would recommend to President Reagan that he act promptly to supply new fighter

Mr. Haig recommended in one of his last official acts that Mr. Reagan agree to limit U.S. arms sales to the nationalist government of Taiwan.

## Senate committee confirms Shultz appointment

WASHINGTON (R) — The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted unanimously Wednesday to recommend that the Senate con-

firm George Shultz as the new U.S. secretary of state. A vote by the full Senate was expected later in the day.

aircraft to Taiwan despite sharp warnings from Peking against such arms sales.

"The decision will be the president's decision," Mr. Shultz said in response to questions during the second day of Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on his nomination.

"My advice to him will be to do it (agree to Taiwan's longstanding request for new planes) but he will have to decide that," Mr. Shultz said.

His response appeared to be a sharp break with the policy of former Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who resigned on June 25.

A Washington Post report, which the State Department refused to confirm or deny, said

Officials said that in response to pressure from Senator Barry Goldwater and other conservatives, the Haig report was sent back to the State Department to be reviewed after Mr. Shultz is sworn in as secretary.

Mr. Goldwater said there were reports the United States and China were negotiating setting a date for phasing out sales to Taiwan. He asked if the administration would continue to provide defensive arms with no time limit as long as Taiwan needed them.

"Yes sir," Mr. Shultz replied. He pledged to obey the 1979 Taiwan Relations Act which declares the United States will provide Taiwan with arms to maintain its defence capability.

## PLO calls for talks with Washington

NEW YORK (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has called for direct talks between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the United States to find a solution to the situation in Lebanon.

Asked about the importance of talks with U.S. officials, Mr. Arafat told CBS Television News in an interview in Beirut: "I think it is one of the main keys to the resolution of the crisis."

In 1975, the U.S. undertook to have no direct talks with the PLO until it recognised Israel. Present negotiations with U.S. special envoy Philip Habib aimed at securing a withdrawal of PLO forces besieged in West Beirut by Israeli forces are being conducted through a number of intermediaries.

Mr. Arafat said: "To negotiate... with five or six channels, that method would not be accurate."

Asked whether this was what was preventing a solution to the situation, he replied: "It's one of the things, because I can't exactly understand what he (Habib) wants and he has to understand what I am looking for."

## Reagan consults congressmen on troops for Lebanon

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan discussed the possibility of sending U.S. Marines to Lebanon with congressional leaders Tuesday as a first step to gaining their support for such a move.

According to several participants, a key feature of the White House briefing was Mr. Reagan's assurance that he would notify Congress under the War Powers Act before sending U.S. troops into a possible combat area.

After talks lasting nearly an hour, House of Representatives Republican leader Robert Michel emerged clutching a map of Lebanon and told reporters:

"There was a general discussion on the principle on whether or not and under what conditions U.S. Marines would be dispatched to Lebanon."

Mr. Michel and House of Representatives Democratic Speaker Thomas O'Neill emphasised that no agreement had yet been reached on evacuating Palestinian commandos surrounded by Israeli forces in West Beirut, a task for which Mr. Reagan has tentatively volunteered U.S. troops.

"There's no agreement by anybody over there," Mr. O'Neill said. "We haven't even been asked at the present time."

Senator Charles Percy, chair-

man of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the president told the meeting that an evacuation of Palestinians from West Beirut would "be a very short action... 30 days at the most."

Sen. Percy said the despatch of U.S. troops would depend on a request from the Lebanese government and "absolute assurances and guarantees that they be there as peacekeeping forces and not to be engaged in combat of any shape or form."

Mr. Percy said he believed the U.S. should also seek assurances from Israel that it would not move

into West Beirut and that the Israeli government would resume serious negotiations on "autonomy" for Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank.

Mr. Michel said it was too early to say whether Congress would support the use of U.S. forces in Lebanon but he added that some congressmen were certain to oppose sending Marines to an area where there could be casualties.

He said he believed Mr. Reagan was now a little less optimistic about the possibility of a diplomatic solution because an apparent agreement to disengage had evaporated.

# MIDDLE EAST

Interview with PLO chairman Yasser Arafat by the editor of Israeli magazine Haolam Hazeh, Uri Avnery

## 'Let us make peace'

Uri Avnery telephoned Yasser Arafat's office from eastern Beirut expressing his desire to review the situation in West Beirut and to interview the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader. Within the hour Mr. Avnery received a phone call from the PLO office approving his request. He was told to arrive at the PLO checkpoint near Beirut Museum at 10 a.m. and to wait for a representative from Mr. Arafat's office. On Saturday July 3, at exactly 10 o'clock, Mr. Avnery arrived at the checkpoint accompanied by journalist Sarit Yishai, photographer Anat Sargosti and a German Television team. They were received by Mr. Arafat's office representative who took them to the family house of a PLO member from Galilee. Minutes later, Mr. Arafat arrived. Mr. Avnery asked to use his tape-recorder and Mr. Arafat immediately granted him permission. The talk was conducted in English while the last part of the interview was photographed by the German Television. The meeting was also attended by poet Mahmoud Darweesh, Mr. Arafat's assistant for Israel affairs Imad Shakkour, PLO spokesman Mahmoud Al Labadi, and Mr. Ghazi Khouri, former assistant for 'Isam Sartawi, an adviser to Mr. Arafat. After that PLO representative in Beirut Shafiq Al Houi arrived. The following is the text of the interview translated from an Arabic translation of the Hebrew text by Ghazi Sa'adi in Al Ra'i.

Avnery: I am happy you received me for an interview after these long years. I am very sorry for the current situation.

Arafat: I am also happy to meet you in person. I have been reading your articles since 1967.

Avnery: In the Arabic version of Haolam Hazeh which was published then?

Arafat: Yes. In the Arabic version.

Avnery: Imad Shakkour worked at the editorial staff of the Arabic version.

Arafat: (Laughing) Really?

Avnery: This is really interesting. Mr. Shakkour left Israel shortly after the 1967 war. I have not seen him since then. I did not know he is one of your aides. I have known Ghazi Khouri for five or six years.

Khouri: Seven years.

Avnery: At the beginning I used to meet with Sarit Hammami.

Arafat: I wish to convey my regards to all friends like Mati Bilid and the others.

Avnery: They are all troubled by this war.

Arafat: I follow up their activities and I think them for what they do.

Avnery: They do that more for the sake of our people than your people.

Arafat: The Israeli military rule does not realise the harm it is doing the Israeli people. They are very stupid. You cannot control another people with the force of arms. I will give you examples from different parts of the world: Where is Hitler and the mighty strength he possessed? Where is Attila the Hun who destroyed Europe. Where is the strength he enjoyed? You can rule by force for a period of time, a short period of time; but what next?

Avnery: Our problem is that some Israelis have been intoxicated with strength because the Jewish people have not possessed strength for a long period, and having obtained the strength, they have drunk with power.

Arafat: This is the arrogance of strength. It is worthless.

Avnery: A demonstration, called for by the Peace Now movement, will take place in Tel Aviv today. Thousands will participate. What

would you say to peace lovers who object to war if you were permitted to address this demonstration?

Arafat: I would say: We are also human and have the right to live.

Avnery: This is a short but a very strong message. What do you think they should do?

Arafat: They work to carry out United Nations resolutions. We are not asking to have the moon.

Avnery: The real problem facing peace lovers in Israel lies in convincing the Israeli public opinion that the complete solution of the problem is establishing a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza with eastern Jerusalem as its capital. What do you think of this?

Arafat: The real solution lies in United Nations resolutions.

Avnery: Is it U.N. Security Resolution 242?

Arafat: No. The Palestine National Council had rejected this resolution.

Avnery: Is it because it did not mention the Palestinians by name?

Arafat: Because it completely ignored the Palestinian people. This resolution was adopted after the 1967 war which Israel fought against the Arab armies.

Avnery: The Palestinian issue was then as it is now the crux of the whole issue. We are here, and this is a fact. Three Israeli divisions are besieging Beirut threatening to invade it; this is in addition to the navy and the air force. But can they solve the problem with this massive strength? Let them try.

Avnery: Then when you talk about U.N. resolutions you are talking about all the U.N. resolutions?

Arafat: Of course. We must tackle all the resolutions. You understand that Israel is the only state in the world established by a U.N. resolution. Israel is the only state that does not respect any United Nations resolutions. I shall give another shameful example: The current invasion of Lebanon was carried out by storming through the United Nations forces. The Israeli army did not respect the U.N. flag. There was collaboration between the United

Nations and Israel. A number of U.N. leaders collaborated to enable the Israeli army to cross through the lines of the U.N. forces. Israel does not respect the United Nations; it does not respect the U.N. flag; it does not respect U.N. forces; nor does it respect U.N. resolutions.

I ask all Israelis: For how long can you continue with this arrogant way? Ten years? Twenty years? Fifty years? Let it be so. We have the ability to bear and survive, the outcome will be a disaster, but not ours. I am a man who understands history and foresee the future. I foresee it very clearly.

Avnery: I believe that a large number of Israelis understand?

Arafat: I do not think so. I believe that the majority is not able to divine what the future will bring.

Avnery: Allow me to explain what happened. I believe that peace lovers were persuaded by the Israeli government information media that the PLO does not really want peace.

Arafat: The PLO?

Avnery: How can we convince them?

Arafat: Does the PLO not want peace? This is not true. We declared that we approve of the U.S.-Soviet statement issued in 1977. We declared that we approve Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev's initiative which he declared last year.

Avnery: The initiative which stipulated the need to guarantee the security of all the states in the region, including Israel?

Arafat: When we declare our approval of a certain initiative, we approve of all its details. We said that the Soviet initiative is a good basis for the peaceful settlement and the just solution in the Middle East. You do recall that I myself declared that the Fahd plan is a good basis for solving the conflict in the Middle East. We made many hints explaining our desire for peace. But I regret to say that the Israeli military rule is acting arrogantly. I feel sorry because they did not learn the lessons provided by history.

Avnery: Very few men are able to learn from history?

Arafat: But I am not worried.

Avnery: My colleague wants to ask you a question.

Sarit Yishai: I believe that the Israeli people do not believe that the Palestinians really want peace. There are two reasons: First, the Palestinian National Charter includes an article denying the existence of a Jewish people.

Arafat: No. I am sorry this is not true. We know the charter very well and it is our law. It does not contain any such thing. We said nothing regarding the Jews. All what was said in the charter is...

Avnery: Every Israeli believes...

Arafat: I should remind you of the well-known resolution adopted during the thirteenth or the fifteenth session of the Palestine National Council saying that we (the Palestinians) should initiate a dialogue with all the democratic and progressive forces in Israel.

Avnery: The problem is that the resolution contained some expressions about Zionism and this angered the Israelis who consider themselves Zionists without understanding the meaning of the word (Zionism). We are not asking you to adopt the Zionist principle, but the Israelis are Zionists.

Arafat: But this does not apply to me and I do not agree with all your theories.

Avnery: You are not obliged to...

Arafat: You have your theories but we must talk frankly. The fact is that not all Jews are Zionists. I shall give you an example: His Excellency Chancellor Kreisky has declared that he is not a Zionist. We respect him and have good relations with him.

Avnery: But inside Israel...

Arafat: I cannot accept your theories from a religious point of view at least. The Jewish religion is part of our heritage and beliefs. No one can accuse me of anti-Semitism.

(At this point poet Mahmoud Darweesh, who lived in Israel and later joined the PLO, entered the room, and all laughed when he was surprised to see Avnery there.)

Sarit Yishai: Very regrettably some Palestinians at some time called for throwing the Jews into the sea.

Arafat: No. Who said such things?

Yishai: The Israelis believe so.

Arafat: No. Who said this? This is the biggest lie in the world. No Palestinian said such things. You tell me who said this. The Israeli military rule keeps repeating such things. Give proof that such words were said by Palestinians.

Avnery: It might have been

Ahmad Shuqairi.

Arafat: No. No, he did not say that. We investigated and discovered that it is the biggest lie in the world.

Yishai: Did you know of this lie? Did you know that it was spread in the Israeli street?

Imad Shakkour: I remember that before the Sinai war I argued with Dr. Shlomo Avnery and proved to him that no Palestinian ever said he would throw the Jews into the sea. At that time I was Dr. Avnery's student. I asked him to prove that such talk ever came from a Palestinian. And suppose a Palestinian said that, so what?

Khouri: But the fact is that no Palestinian ever said this.

Avnery: Great damage has been done due to this big lie.

Arafat: Do you want to say that the Israeli army is here because of that big lie?

Avnery: Yes.

Yishai: Yes.

Avnery: Exactly so.

Arafat: In the battlefield?

Avnery: I want to say that the Israeli government would not have sent the army had there not been a majority among the Israeli people who believe in that, including the soldiers who are currently fighting the war. Ariel Sharon has his own ideas. His ideas are very clear and his aims are known. He wants to annex the West Bank to Israel and to be able to do that he is trying to destroy the PLO.

Arafat: This Sharon trades in blood.

Avnery: But he could not do that were it not for the Israeli soldiers' belief that the PLO is seeking to destroy Israel.

Arafat: You can never convince me that this educated, aware and intelligent people could believe such lies.

Avnery: They believe that.

Yishai: Simple people believe.

Arafat: Look. This is very important because you are not from the Third World.

Yishai: We have a lot of Jews who came from the Third World.

Avnery: Half of the Jews in Israel came from Arab countries.

Arafat: But they have been living in Israel for 33 years.

Yishai: But the Jews who came from Arab countries hate the Arabs more than other Jews do.

Arafat: I do not understand this.

Avnery: Photographer Anat comes from a family that lived in Morocco and Sarit Yishai's family came from Yugoslavia. I am an Ishkinazi, they are Sefardim.

Yishai: But my family lived for many generations in the country. I am a Palestinian.

Shakkour: We are all Palestinians.

Arafat: Yes, we are all Palestinians.

Shakkour: And Sharon is fighting all of us.

Avnery: I waited for many years for this interview. I want to tell you that the real problem is a lot of Israelis believe stories saying that the Palestinians will never agree to recognise Israel even within the context of a peace between a Palestinian state and the state of Israel. This is the only point that needs to be clarified so that every Israeli man-in-the-street can understand: Do you want a peaceful solution based on mutual understanding, mutual respect and mutual recognition?

Arafat: Forget the political expressions and tell me what the fate of the Palestinian people will be.

Avnery: What will the fate of the people living in this region be? I want to ask all the Jews of the world: What will be the fate of four million Palestinians?

Avnery: They should return to the Palestinian state.

Arafat: What will their fate be? Will they remain refugees? Sharon has become the dictator in the region and he is asking us to leave. Where to? To Crete? Where should we go? To Cyprus? Where to? I am a human being. Our children have the right to live. And this is very simple, but it seems that the Israeli military rule is determined not to understand the situation, the fact and the future.

Avnery: I believe...

Arafat: I am not worried about the future despite this large attack. It is an Israeli-U.S. show which includes eight divisions. This is shameful for the Israeli army, even from a technical point of view. I am not going to talk about the blood baths and the collective massacres committed against the Palestinians in southern Lebanon, in Al Rashidiyah camp, in Burj Al Shimali and Ain Al Hilweh. I hope you get the chance to visit those places. Israeli citizens should go there to see the shame and witness this dirty war.

(PLO spokesman Mahmoud Al Labadi enters)

Avnery: I visited Sidon.

Arafat: This is very important. I call on people from all over the world to come and see this super-power, to see the Israeli army massacring Palestinians and murdering their children, women and old people. Do the Israelis think that they are able to solve the problem with such operations of collective annihilation? Suppose they kill half a million Palestinians, three and a half will remain, this is a shameful operation.

Shakkour: Mr. Arafat stressed that no Palestinian ever expressed the intention to throw the Jews into the sea. But what is Gen. Sharon doing at this moment? He is sending us to graves in the desert.

Arafat: To the desert.

Shakkour: To graves in the desert.

Arafat: No. He is now throwing us into the sea while showing off in front of television cameras.

Labadi: I want to ask you: Does not this meeting between you and Chairman Arafat prove that we want to coexist with the Jews?

Arafat: (on a loud voice): Yes. We have declared this in our resolutions and that we want to coexist with all the Jews. We are not against the Jews.

Labadi: The representative of the Israeli Peace Now movement took part in Brussels yesterday in a meeting against the war.

Avnery: I told Chairman Arafat a while ago that the Peace Now movement will organise tonight a mammoth anti-war demonstration and that many people in Israel do not support the war. If I am allowed to explain, I can say that the situation in Israel now is as follows: There is a minority in Israel which supports Begin and Sharon in their endeavour to destroy the Palestinian national entity and to annex the West Bank. However, these people are a minority. On the other hand, there is an Israeli minority against the war and wants to resolve the Palestinian problem. In the midst of these two minorities, there is the sweeping majority of the Israeli people which can be influenced on this or that side, and they should be influenced to join the side of peace.

Arafat: The Jews are a religious people strictly adhering to their faith, but the Israeli military regime corrupts all aspects of life as well as the spirit of Judaism.

Avnery: The two peoples should

## הראיון עם ערפאת



Uri Avnery (left) talking with Yasser Arafat on Haolam Hazeh's cover.

be persuaded that peace is possible after a 100-year war between the Palestinians and the Israelis, and this is a very important thing.

Arafat: But not through guns.

Avnery: Not through guns.

Arafat: Not through guns or tanks. Even if this peace is achieved through guns and tanks, sooner or later we will find a way to overcome the guns and tanks. We are here. Do you know that this is the longest war between the Arabs and Jews.

Avnery: Yes.

Arafat: It is the longest war, and I challenge this general or the Israeli generals to publish the real figures of the Israeli casualties. As far as I am concerned, I have published the right figure of our casualties. The dead and wounded in our ranks totalled 30,800.

Yishai: How many people were killed?

Arafat: Roughly 10,000 to 11,000 people were killed and some 18,000 to 19,000 people were wounded. The number of dead and wounded totalled some 30,000.

Avnery: How many Palestinian fighters were killed?

Arafat: We do not publish such figures in wartime, because the number of military casualties cannot be announced while the fighting is still going on. Ten thousand Palestinians are still missing—and this is very important—and there are hundreds of thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese refugees, including women and children.

Labadi: Refugees for the third time.

Arafat: Yes, for the third time, and some of them for the fifth time, because they evacuated the south to the north and the north to the south.

Yishai: Do you have even one single Israeli prisoner?

Shakkour: There is one prisoner only—the pilot. He is a war prisoner.

Yishai: And there is no more?

Arafat: No more.

Yishai: The Israeli army announced that some of its sol-

diers were missing.

Shakkour: There are some bodies, two or three.

Arafat: There are four bodies.

Shakkour: No. There are four bodies from the previous war (the Litani operation).

Arafat: There are two other bodies for two majors in the Israeli army.

Yishai: Were they killed in this war?

Arafat: Yes. They were the crew of the helicopter which fell in the second day of the war near the Al Shaiq Castle. (Beaufort Castle).

Yishai: Can I get from you the names of the Israeli soldiers whom you are keeping their bodies?

Arafat: Yes. We will give you the names. Do you want to see the pilot?

Avnery: Yes. We would like that very much.

Arafat: We will arrange a meeting for you to see him and to ask him how we treated him. The Israeli aircraft dropped leaflets issued by the Israeli army saying: We know that you are keeping prisoners.

Shakkour: What the leaflets said was that "we know that you are keeping Israeli prisoners, and if you do not tell us where these prisoners are, we will do so and so."

Avnery: I wish I could spend more time with you. But I am sorry. I have to go immediately. I have come here although I was scheduled to have an urgent meeting with Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan.

Avnery: If the Israeli government comes now and says, "Well, we have fought each other. You have fought well and so did our soldiers."

Arafat: We know this.

Avnery: I mean if the Israeli government comes and says, "Let us make peace between us, a peace based on mutual respect among the men who fought, and that you have a Palestinian state and we have the state of Israel and coexist peacefully," what would you say?

Arafat: You know that our answer would be positive although no offer of this kind was made to us.

Avnery: I know. But I wish the Jewish people knew also.

Arafat: We want to live and let others live.

Avnery: And this is very important.

Arafat: I read this morning an article by the military commentator of Ha'aretz (Za'if Shiev) containing a very good analysis of the war.

Avnery: He is a very good and serious man and he wrote very good things about this war.

Arafat: I was surprised. I read some of his books but not his articles. But the article I read included a very accurate analysis of the situation.

Yishai: Did you read it in Hebrew?

Arafat: I read it translated into Arabic.

(There was a pause at his point, and some documents were brought to Arafat for signature.

Avnery then asked about the chances of resolving Beirut's problem through political means.)

Arafat: There are some points which should be stressed. For the sake of the safety of 600,000 Lebanese living here in West Beirut and 200,000 Palestinians

also living here. I am prepared to agree to a political solution. We are negotiating with the Lebanese authorities to find a solution. We also spoke about the subject in the conference which was held in Ta'if.

Avnery: If there is hope of moving out of here honourably, where would you go?

Arafat: To Palestine.

Avnery: Where would you go tomorrow, not next year?

Arafat: To Palestine. This is my right. Are you going back there?

Avnery: Yes, today.

Arafat: Do you think you have that right and I do not? I am also a human being. Where would I go if I got back home? I want to go back home.

Yishai: When you say Palestine, what part do you mean?

Arafat: Our Palestine together, our and your country.

Yishai: Together. Do you mean that?

Arafat: Yes, together. Why not?

Yishai: Do not you mean a separate state?

Arafat: You know our famous slogan: A democratic secular state. If this solution is unacceptable, then there must be two separate states.

Sargosti: What type of government you envisage in the democratic secular state?

Arafat: You know that we have a democratic system which is no less efficient than yours. This is certain. At least we do not have the characteristics of the militaristic arrogance.

Yishai: When you say that we cannot live within one state and there should be two states, what part of the country the other state should be established on?

Arafat: We have suggested—the victims with 60 per cent of my people being refugees without shelter and without a homeland—two solutions. We proposed the first solution in 1969 and the proposal was that we all live in a democratic secular state—Jews, Christians and Muslims. But this proposal was turned down. We proposed the second solution in 1974 and it was submitted by the Palestine National Assembly. It included our preparedness to live in any part of Palestine after the Israeli withdrawal from it or it is liberated from them.

Avnery: This means the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Arafat: Any part regardless of what it is. I am presenting to you the accurate formula and phrases of our resolutions. You should not forget that I was elected to my post on the strength of these resolutions. The Palestine National Assembly has proposed the two solutions. But what about the other side, what has it proposed to us? This has made the volcanoes of the area erupt, and the battle is still going on until this moment. We might reach a middle-of-the-road solution. However, the important historic fact is that the Israelis have made these volcanoes erupt and that the Israeli government is a very narrow-minded government.

At the end of the interview, Arafat gave Avnery a gift—an album with pictures of Palestine representing various areas signed by the PLO chairman.



Mr. Arafat signs an album of pictures of Palestine which he presented to Mr. Avnery.



Journalist Sarit Yishai chats with the PLO leader

هكذا حدثنا

## Randa Habib's CORNER

### Nostalgia for the cinema

In most countries, movies are one of the most popular forms of entertainment.

Of course, the video has brought about much competition with cinema; one can see at home all the old and new creations of the cinema. Personally, I am a big movie fan. One of my weaknesses is to see my favourite actors on the big screen; moreover I find that the reaction of the public influences the impression you have of a film.

This is why, the other day, I went (or maybe I should say I ventured) downtown to a cinema. The first impression I got was of indescribable things floating everywhere. An awful smell, a mixture of cigarettes and sweat struck me. Neglecting this first bad impression, I made my way through the groups of careless people blocking the passages and totally unwilling to make way.

I more or less made my way through to a chair (the term is too generous believe me), the most decent amongst the rest. Seated, I looked around me, a carpet of watermelon seeds, chocolate wrappers, chewing gum and other candies covered the ground. And as if to give us a preview of what is in store for us during the presentation of the film, spectators came in each carrying an impressive bag full of nuts and other delicacies.

Wishing still to be patient I told myself that the projection of the film will make me forget this horrendous scenery.

Once the lights went off, I sighed with relief, but not for long. Deafening whistles greeted the hero of the film, not forgetting the comments expressed loudly and sometimes accompanied by gesticulations that blocked the screen.

Having had enough, I left the Cinema not without having squeezed a few chairs and walked on all sorts of wrappings.

Breathing the fresh air outside, I had to admit when all is said and done, in Amman video is a blessing....

## Under-secretary of social development tours Aqaba

AQABA (Petra) — Ways of developing social work in Aqaba was discussed here Wednesday by Social Development Under-Secretary Mohammad Wardam and local officials.

Mr. Wardam also made a tour of charitable societies in Aqaba and examined their projects and activities.

He discussed with the Aqaba Social Development Department officials the importance of social work and its role in developing local communities.

Mr. Wardam will be making similar visits to other regions.

## Lebanon aid committee meets in Chamber of Industry

AMMAN (Petra) — A committee charged with collecting contributions to Lebanon held a meeting at the Amman Chamber of Industry Wednesday under the chairmanship of Amman Mayor During the meeting committee

members reviewed most effective measures of offering support and assistance to the Palestinian and Lebanese fighters in Lebanon. The meeting was attended by Chamber President Bandar Al Tabba.

## Students receive orientation lessons before going to U.K.

By Riyadh Ahmad  
Jordan Times correspondent

AMMAN — Eleven Jordanians from different walks of life are currently attending a four-week orientation and language course at the British Council prior to their departure for Britain to get training or academic degrees at various institutions. Mr. John McGovern, the British Council assistant representative, told the Jordan Times.

Candidates, who are usually nominated by the organisations and institutions to which they belong are only from the government sector. However, these organisations and institutions are specified by the National Planning Council which acts as the controlling body where it reserves the right of approving candidates.

Mr. McGovern said that this pre-departure course which started two weeks ago had the aim of qualifying students to attend academic courses in Britain where the language of instruction is English and to orient and prepare them on how the social and academic life will be beforehand in order to avoid prospective problems "like cultural shock" for example. He added that when students go there and follow a variety of courses at

different educational and training institutions they usually appreciate such an orientation programme.

All participants in the course are recipients of the British Cooperation award under the British Technical Cooperation and Training Programme. During the course students have been briefed by Dr. Talal Nassar, director of Animal Health Institute who concentrated on purely academic aspects and on British-universities requirements, and by Mr. Hassan Hamad, assistant-director of the Public Relations Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, who took up the social side and how food, weather and "living" will be in the United Kingdom.

When asked about what they expect to gain from the course, participants said that they are "given the chance to practise their English language" to enrich their communication skills. They added that it "enables us to know about the British way of life. We are being taught by an English teacher and we have the chance to communicate in English" one of the students, Ahmad Al Khalidi, from the University of Jordan said. The students are expected to leave for Britain at the end of this course.

## Badran confers with envoy to W. Germany

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran conferred in his office Wednesday with the Jordanian ambassador to West Germany Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf.

## Queen holds banquet for pioneering women

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Wednesday evening gave anftar banquet at Nadwa palace in honour of pioneering Jordanian women.

Those attending were also presidents of charitable societies, Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti and National Consultative Council Member, Laila Sharaf.

## 32400 work permits issued since January

AMMAN (Petra) — Work permits issued in the past six months amounted to 32400, according to the Ministry of Labour's Employment Office.

An office spokesman said the 5583 permits were issued in January, 4919 in February, 6134 in March, 5314 in April, 5645 in May and 4805 in June. During the same period last year the office issued 54991 work permits.

## Dudin gives diplomas to agriculture course graduates

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Marwan Dudin Tuesday evening distributed diplomas to 30 participants who took part in a three-month training course on preparing and assessing agricultural and rural projects. Participants attending the course which was organised by the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development came from nine Arab countries including Jordan. At the diploma distributing

## Agreement signed for designing building Prince Hamzeh hospital

AMMAN (J.T.) — A joint venture of three consultant firms from Greece, the United States and Lebanon has won a contract to prepare designs and supervise the implementation of the Prince Hamzeh Medical Centre project to be built north of Amman.

Preparation of the designs will take almost one year to be completed. The JD 940,000 agreement was signed by Health Minister Zuhair Malhas and representatives of these firms in Amman.

According to Project Director Nawwaf Al Khatib, the centre is considered one of the major medical projects to be built by the government on a 170 dunum tract of land. This modern centre will have 550 beds of which 50 will be assigned for patients with mental conditions, and will have sections for various medical specialisations in addition to a forensic section, a blood bank and a department for treatment by isotopes. Mr. Khatib said.

Furthermore, he said, the centre will contain a scientific library with numerous reference books in medicine; and the centre will be provided with specialist and nurses who can offer training to physicians from other Jordanian hospitals.

The JD 23 million project is expected to be completed in four years Mr. Khatib said.

## Arab committee on Palestine urges

## U.S. to review Mideast policy

AMMAN (Petra) — The Higher Arab Committee for Palestine Wednesday sent a cable to U.S. President Ronald Reagan calling on the United States to reconsider its policies and stands vis-a-vis the Middle East and to respond favourably to the aspirations and just demands of the Palestinian people.

The cable said that the Palestinian people "strongly cling to their national homeland and insist on practicing their legitimate right in their land, and that they strongly reject all plans aimed at liquidating their rights in Palestine and imposing Israel's domination on them."

The American administration is widely misled and affected by erroneous and deceptive influences with regard to the Palestinian people and their cause, and this has resulted in great damage to America's reputation and endangered its interests in the region," the cable said. Furthermore, it said, the United States and Israel have been offering proposals and plans that "do not respond to the Palestinian demands. The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is the

sole representative of the Palestinian people and is the only voice of the Palestinians, and therefore, it is impossible for any brutal force to destroy the PLO," the cable emphasised.

It said the U.S. should "reconsider its position in light of its own interests, safeguard its own reputation and show support for the U.N. charter and human rights principles," the cable said.

In the cable the committee also voiced its total support for King Hussein's wise policies and national stands.

## UAE prepares draft labour agreement with Jordan

ABU DHABI (Petra) — The Ministry of Labour and Social Work in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has a draft agreement for cooperation with Jordan in the exchange of manpower.

Under the agreement Jordan and the UAE will facilitate the transfer and employment of nationals of each country in the other and will exchange expertise and information on the availability of workers.

The agreement also provides that workers of both countries working in either country will enjoy the rights and privileges granted to the local workers in accordance with the regulations of the country employing them. It also provides for setting up a joint committee to coordinate the employment of workers and follow up the implementation of the agreement.

## Egyptian universities to accept student applications next month

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education says that Egyptian universities will start accepting students applications for the 1983 academic year towards the end of next month. But in a statement issued Wednesday the ministry warned that no applications will be accepted for students wishing to study engineering or medicine.

The statement said that students must submit their applications to Egyptian embassies in Arab countries. An application can be considered accepted only when it is endorsed by the university or college at which the student wishes to continue his studies, the statement said.

## Communications Ministry official inspects Jerash postal services

JERASH (Petra) — Communications Under-Secretary Jamil Izmeqna has concluded a tour of villages in Jerash District during which he inspected work at the main and branch post offices and looked into the district's needs for expanding postal services.

The tour is part of a comprehensive one which the Ministry of Communications is conducting in various parts of the country to examine the current postal services and study means of improving them.

## Continued from page 1

## Iran, Iraq locked in Gulf battle

were also moving south. Diplomats in Baghdad believe that Iraq could now expect strong popular support in the wake of any Iranian invasion.

The military experts in Beirut said the Iraqi army will have more incentive to fight to defend its own territory than it had to wage war inside Iran.

Military experts in Beirut said the impact of the Iranian invasion could be enormous if the Iranians crossed the Shatt Al Arab waterway and reached Basra, in which half a million people live and is a major oil and industrial centre. The Iranian troops would be on top of Iraq's main southern oilfields.

They would also be only two hours drive from the oilfields of neighbouring Kuwait, which has supported Iraq with billions of dollars during the war and whose territory has been attacked several times by the Iranian air force.

### U.S. calls for end to war

In Washington, the U.S. government called Wednesday for an immediate end to hostilities between Iran and Iraq and said it was prepared to consult other Gulf countries on means of support if their security was threatened by the war.

It said the United States remained neutral in the conflict but was deeply concerned about

the loss of life and destruction. The White House issued the statement shortly after President Reagan conferred with Republican congressional leaders on Iran's invasion of Iraq.

Senate Republican leader Howard Baker said after the meeting that seven Iranian and five Iraqi divisions were involved in the current fighting.

The statement, issued by Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes, said: "The United States government has remained from the beginning, and will remain, neutral in the war between Iran and Iraq."

It continued: "We remain deeply concerned, however, about the continuation of this conflict and the attendant loss of life and destruction."

"Our support for the security of friendly states in the region which might feel threatened by the conflict is well known and the United States is prepared to consult with these states on appropriate steps to support their security."

It said the United States supported the independence and territorial integrity of both Iran and Iraq, as well as that of other states in the Gulf region.

Speaking after the meeting with President Reagan, Sen. Baker said the renewed Iraq-Iran war, and what he called an attempt by Iran to extend Muslim fundamentalism, would be unsettling

for Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other countries in the Middle East.

He said the president and congressmen were briefed by Robert McFarlane, deputy White House national security affairs adviser, who said Iraq was counter-attacking the invading Iranian forces.

"The indications are that there is a real danger of a major conflict," Mr. Baker said.

Asked about the possible impact on the United States, Mr. Baker said: "Any time you have an armed conflict of this magnitude there are serious implications for the United States, especially in the Middle East where we have so much dependence on oil supplies."

The White House statement went on: "In keeping with our policy worldwide, we oppose the

seizure of territory by force. We urge an immediate end to hostilities and a negotiated settlement."

"We support constructive international efforts for a peaceful solution to the conflict on the basis of each state's respect for the territorial integrity of neighbours and each state's freedom from external coercion."

Iran has demanded billions of dollars from Iraq as reparations for its invasion of Iran in 1980 and has also called for the resignation of the Iraqi government.

Sen. Baker said the Muslim fundamentalist movement in Iran was significant, substantial and sustained and the prospect of the movement taking over Iraq would have a distinctly unsettling effect. "The Saudis would not welcome that," he said.

### Gulf defence

Representative Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, suggested the United States should sell arms to Gulf states and permit these countries to transfer the weapons to Iraq.

"The United States must take every measure to see that the countries of the area... be given sufficient military assistance... to have an adequate defence should Iran expand further in the area," he told reporters after attending a White House meeting.

## Warsaw Pact discusses Lebanon

The official TASS news agency said the talks, which were not announced in advance, covered "pressing international issues of common interest." It did not give details.

The East European sources said the consultations dealt with the situation in Lebanon, where Palestinian forces in West Beirut are under siege from Israeli forces.

Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev sent a message to President Reagan last week warning him against sending troops into Beirut to oversee a withdrawal of PLO commandos.

President Reagan has said he is ready to send a small detachment of Marines if the PLO, the Lebanese government and Israel agreed to the move.

Several other countries, including Greece and France, have said they would also be prepared to contribute to a force.

The Kremlin argues that the United States is using the crisis to try to extend its military and political influence in the region.

Moscow's arguments have been closely echoed by other Warsaw Pact countries over the last few weeks.

## OIC meeting postponed

Explaining the reasons for postponement of the OIC meeting, Mr. Chatti told the agency some members felt that diplomacy could have a chance at this stage, with possible collective action later should efforts by the Arab League and the OIC fail.

"The PLO has won the battle, politically and militarily, whatever the outcome of the battle for Beirut," he added.

### League proposal

Meanwhile, the Kuwait News Agency in a despatch from Tunis said League Secretary-General Chadi Klubi has proposed a summit of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait,

"If a country wants to purchase military equipment for its own defence and make a good case for providing such assistance for the defence of Iraq, that would be possible."

Current legislation bars any country purchasing U.S. military equipment from using it except for self-defence.

### Non-aligned meeting

In Nicosia, Iran's new assault on Iraq provoked uncertainty among Non-Aligned Movement delegates assembling here to discuss the situation in Lebanon.

Officials of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) privately admitted fears that their case might be smothered in a welter of rhetoric and recrimination over the Iranian attack.

At least 43 nations are expected to send representatives to the meeting, starting Thursday, of the co-ordinating bureau of the 98-member Non-Aligned Movement.

The conference was called specifically to discuss Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Some delegates told Reuters they expected Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati to try to turn the conference into a forum for denouncing Iraq.

"If he does this," one Arab delegate said, "he will be told the subject is not on the agenda. We are here to talk about the Palestinians, not about Iran."

## Israeli jets on "disturbance" missions

### Increased fears

The swoops over Beirut by Israeli jets Wednesday and a large explosion in the city centre Tuesday have increased fears among West Beirut's half-million civilians that the ceasefire, the sixth since the siege began, would soon be broken.

The explosion killed one person and injured 40.

Reprisal attacks were also expected for an ambush by commandos on an Israeli patrol in the hills above Beirut Tuesday night in which six Israeli soldiers were wounded.

Israeli officials have said that although they are prepared to give more time for the peace talks to succeed they are considering limited military strikes in the meantime.

But there were signs that an Israeli blockade of the western sector of the capital was easing slightly. According to radio and correspondents' reports, traffic was allowed at least some free access through the three main crossing points from rightist controlled East Beirut during the day.

There was a wide variety of fresh fruit and vegetables on sale for the third day running and few items of food appeared to be in short supply.

### Morale raised

Palestinian morale in West Beirut appeared likely to be raised by statements by U.S. Secretary of State-designate George Shultz. Mr. Shultz said in congressional confirmation hearings Tuesday that the situation in Lebanon showed the "legitimate needs and problems of the Palestinian people" had to be resolved.

The left-wing daily As Safir, sympathetic to the PLO, commented that Mr. Shultz's remarks were balanced and less hostile to the PLO than the attitude of his predecessor, Alexander Haig.

Palestinian sources say the PLO is hoping to trade any agreement to withdraw from Lebanon, as demanded by Israel, for broader political recognition.

Mr. Shultz did not signal any imminent U.S. recognition of the PLO, but Palestinians believe that U.S. policy has shifted slightly in their favour since the resignation of Mr. Haig.

### Kissinger opposes proposal

In Washington, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the architect of previous Middle East accords, said the United States should not be the chief negotiator in Lebanon or send American troops there as peacekeepers.

Dr. Kissinger, who hammered out agreements on disengagement of forces among Israel, Egypt and Syria in 1974 and 1975, appeared to criticise the Reagan administration's efforts to solve the critical situation in Lebanon brought about by Israel's invasion.

"I'm extremely uneasy about the involvement of American troops," he said in a television interview on NBC's Today show.

Dr. Kissinger warned, "We are likely to become the fall guy" — taking blame from all parties if anything goes wrong — and the presence of American troops would be used in the Arab World to show U.S.-Israeli "collusion" in Lebanon.

### Israeli 'alternatives'

However, Israel is studying military alternatives to a full-scale assault on West Beirut but is prepared to let diplomacy run its course, senior Israeli officials said.

They reported that negotiations to get the PLO out of Beirut without a fight now appeared to be back to square one.

U.S. mediators still have to work out with the PLO which country will receive them, when they will leave and how a possible international force will supervise their withdrawal, a Foreign Ministry source said.

"We recognise that Israel is paying the price for waiting and that the PLO may benefit from the delay," the source said.

"But we are willing to wait if there is still a chance we can win a political solution."

The theme echoed a speech by Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon to officers in Lebanon Tuesday in which he said U.S. negotiators would be given more time.

Mr. Sharon said: "There is a possibility that there will be no choice and we will have to deal with the problem of West Beirut by other means."

"But the diplomatic time period is very important and even now one must let it reach its fruition even if its chances seem slight."

Government sources said alternatives to a full-scale assault on Beirut were being considered.

A group of army reservists calling themselves Yesh Gual (There's a Limit) has sent a letter to Mr. Sharon and Prime Minister Menachem Begin calling for an end to the fighting.

According to opinion polls, about two-thirds of Israelis back the invasion. A pro-government rally is being planned for Saturday to counter anti-war protests.

Mr. Begin's shaky parliamentary position has been strengthened by the ultra-nationalist Tzohar Party, which voted late Tuesday to join the ruling coalition. It is the fifth party in the government.

The prime minister now has a majority in the Knesset (parliament) of 64-56, the biggest margin since he formed his second government last year.

## EMPLOYMENT ANNOUNCEMENT

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## Italians' veneration and affection granted to Pertini

By Stuart Harris  
Reuter

ROME — Most Italians take a cynical view of politicians but make an exception of their popular President Sandro Pertini, 85, who celebrated his fourth year in office last week.

Ask an Italian about politicians and you are likely to hear a world-weary account of intrigues, scandals, rumours, party power struggles and corruption in high places. Ask about President Pertini and the reply will probably be tinged with tones of veneration and affection.

In the words of Giorgio Amendola, a prominent Communist and fellow wartime partisan, "he represents an Italy that is still far away but which is the only possible one."

He was elected with an unprecedented majority in 1978 after President Giovanni Leone resigned in a tax-returns scandal. Since then, he has won the coun-

try's heart with a mixture of personal integrity, political stubbornness and charm.

President Pertini can afford to stand above daily tussles and factional interests, as his office carries few real powers. Nevertheless, he has occasionally stretched his brief in defence of political stability, telling feuding coalition partners that Italy wants action on its problems, not crises.

Last year, the president called on Republican Giovanni Spadolini to become Italy's first prime minister since World War II who was not a member of the Christian Democrats. Since then, he has nudged the five-party coalition over several crises.

The president's best-known salvage operation was in April, when Christian Democrat Treasurer Minister Nino Andreatta was said to have insulted the socialists, who threatened a crisis. He allowed Socialist leader Bettino Craxi to say the president condemned the insult, then completed the balancing act by praising Mr. Andreatta's abilities. The crisis blew over.

The leftist Rome daily La Repubblica summed up the situation in a cartoon parodying Leonardo Da Vinci's "Last supper" with a pipe-smoking Pertini hovering as a holy ghost above the coalition surrounding Mr. Spadolini in the place of Jesus.

and compassion nurtured through more than 20 years of suffering and struggles against the Fascist regime of Benito Mussolini.

With proven credentials as a fighter against oppression, Mr. Pertini has launched an anti-Fascist but heartfelt salutes in defence of human rights abroad, appealing to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, condemning the internal exile of physicist Andrei Sakharov and pointedly snubbing white-ruled South Africa.

Not content to rely on a reputation for courage, he published a list of his possessions in accordance with his principle, "a scoundrel in politics is also a scoundrel in his private life."

On a typical day, the president starts with the newspapers. The news is often depressing, a palace aide said, adding he often looks care-worn by 10 o'clock.

He has regularly attended the numerous funerals of those killed in political violence, sharing with the bereaved unembarrassed tears

door chat with up to 500 visiting school pupils.

"They ask him whatever they like, about terrorism, his marriage, anything, and he answers honestly. Maybe they'll make a lot of noise, but he loves it. He comes out looking unburdened. He calls it bathing in humanity," the aide said.

The president has received numerous orders of state, many from the Third World, as well as less official visitors, such as former world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali.

"I pity the man who takes his place," the palace aide said, "he's so crystalline, so simple, but with incredible vitality. There's a relaxed atmosphere here, a sort of serenity among the staff. It will be a hard act to follow."

The aide said that despite his 85 years, President Pertini is in excellent health and is accompanied by doctors only on intercontinental trips, telling them, "I need your friendship, not your work."

But the next hour is reserved for his personal antidote, a closed-

Lebanon.

The PLO's claim to be an armed liberation movement has rested on its independent forces under no external tutelage, and it is these which Israel is determined to neutralise, whether by force or negotiation.

But there have been indications that the PLO leadership is now thinking in terms of a primarily political future. Source close to the talks under way in Beirut say the Palestinians are looking for some kind of political concession to compensate them for the military setback they have already suffered and will suffer still more if they leave Lebanon.

Middle East analysts believe greater diplomatic recognition, especially in Europe, for a more respectable PLO may be the kind of thing they are seeking.

French and British officials have already voiced hopes that the present PLO leadership will be preserved as a political entity, for fear that its destruction could bring more extreme figures to the forefront of the Palestinian cause.

Analysts noted that the PLO had in any case been drifting for some time in the direction of diplomatic rather than military action to further its goals. Since the

ceasefire concluded a year ago with Israel the organisation's diplomatic drive had been making headway, with more and more countries granting it some kind of official recognition.

This trend produced conflicts, however, with the PLO factions which favoured armed struggle first and foremost, and even the leaders styled moderate argued, until now, that the military and diplomatic approaches had to go hand in hand.

Any attempt to turn the PLO into a purely political organisation is certain to run into objections within its ranks that a liberation organisation with no guns will be as ineffectual as any government-in-exile.

Nevertheless, the notable failure of all Arab governments to render any significant assistance to the Palestinians in their unequal struggle against Israel has suggested to many Middle East commentators that a disarmed PLO is what the Arabs too would like to see.

Arab reticence has been the target of tirades from the Palestinian news agency Waifa, which has observed that the combined military potential of the Arab states far outstrips even Israel's formidable arsenal.

What Arabs like to see

Politicians of extremists

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## Judge policies, not people

ENTER George Shultz. As with all new senior American government officials who deal with foreign policy, the secretary of state-designate, Mr. George Shultz, brings to his post a great deal of experience with the world that necessarily will be curtailed by the need for American officials to subject their innate intelligence, rationality and humanity to the destructive forces of American electoral politics. Thus we feel it would be a naive and foolish thing for us or anyone else to assess George Shultz on the basis of his personal qualities. Americans who make and carry out foreign policy are uniformly lovely, wise people on the personal and human level; but the substance of foreign policy that flows down to the American foreign policy apparatus from the elected politicians in the White House and the Congress is the stuff of ogres. To confuse the two is an unnecessary exercise in pain.

Mr. Shultz has made an interesting statement to the Senate committee conducting his confirmation

hearings. He talks of PLO participation in peace talks; he talks of the legitimate needs and problems of the Palestinians being "a central reality" of the Middle East that must be addressed and resolved urgently. He also tried to breathe life into the dead carcass of the Camp David "autonomy" talks, and talked of the PLO in terms of terroristic activity. For a senior American official talking on the record, one cannot expect much more than this confusing set of signals and thoughts. It is, on the whole, par for the course, more of the same menu of cold soup that we have had for many years. There are weak signs here that the Reagan administration is starting to understand where the Middle East is in relation to Poland and New Jersey and Afghanistan, and what makes the Middle East such a violent place, injected full of money and weaponry by violent superpowers. We look forward to hearing more of Mr. Shultz' thoughts.

fight to the finish and no surrender to the enemy. President Mitterrand of France likened Israel's practices in Lebanon to those of the Nazis against a French village during World War II. This comparison has angered the Israelis, but at the same time caused world politicians to reconsider events in Lebanon. Yet what causes surprise is that the Arabs have not taken any practical step at the national level despite their knowledge that Israel's aggression is directed against them all and not only against the PLO. The Arab action so far is very limited and is confined to the diplomatic field. The Arabs should confront the Israeli enemy at a pan-Arab level and with all means. Are the Arabs waiting to see a Palestinian Stalingrad so that they can later compose poems to praise heroism instead of taking up the struggle themselves?

thousands of them in a desperate attempt to force the fighters to capitulate. The U.S. is not only ignoring all this but is also allowing itself to be used diplomatically and militarily to serve Israel's purposes and goals. The U.S. does not seem to be a superpower any more. It is just playing the role of a postman, carrying messages between Menachem Begin and President Sarkis or PLO chief Yasser Arafat.

## Alternative for PLO: Political entity or extremism?

By Patrick Worsnip  
Reuter

BEIRUT — When the Israeli siege of Beirut ends one way or the other, will the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) archetypal armed guerrilla movement, change into a purely political grouping?

Will PLO leader Yasser Arafat, who eight years ago told the United Nations he bore a gun and an olive branch, now exchange his gun, battle dress and chequered headcloth for the diplomat's bus-

iness suit and briefcase?

Middle Eastern politicians are asking these questions, regardless of whether the PLO fighters trapped in Beirut can be persuaded to leave Lebanon peacefully or whether they will make a last stand in the city streets as the Israeli tanks roar in.

The PLO, which two months ago had an estimated 20,000 men under arms, has lost thousands killed or taken prisoner and a vast quantity of weaponry since the Israelis invaded Lebanon on June 6.

PLO future not hopeless

Although the organisation still has troops intact in North and East Lebanon, as well as in other Arab countries, its future as a credible military force seems slender, at least for the next few years.

Units of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA) have long existed in Syria, Jordan and Egypt under the strict control of the national armies in those countries, and these will presumably continue to exist. The PLO is pressing for a similar arrangement in



## Jordan's Arabic Press Editorials

### Al Rai: What are Arabs waiting for?

As U.S. special envoy Philip Habib continues his suspect moves in Beirut, the Israeli invaders pursue their efforts to consolidate their positions around the city. Thus the Israeli American pressure is escalated against the Palestinians and the Lebanese fighters in West Beirut to force them to capitulate.

Nevertheless, the Palestinian fighters in Beirut are continuing the struggle against the American-Israeli enemy for the sixth week now, and are preventing the invaders from achieving their goals.

One thing is certain at the moment: Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) determination will not waver nor will it allow the enemy to achieve his aim. The events in Lebanon indicate that the Palestinians will transform Beirut into another Stalingrad which means a

### Al Dustour: It is time for better U.S. policies

The handling of the Lebanese "crisis" by the U.S. raises astonishment because it is a strange behaviour in the norms of international diplomacy. The U.S. is condoning Israel's invasion of Lebanon, a member of the United Nations, and is doing nothing to stop the invaders' practices against the inhabitants of West Beirut. Israel is exposing the inhabitants to hunger and thirst, pouring fire and bombs on their homes and displacing

## TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION	
<b>MAIN CHANNEL</b>	
06:30	Koran
07:00	Sinbad
07:30	Arabic Programme
08:00	Ramadan Puzzle
08:30	Competition Programme
09:00	Arabic Programme
09:30	Religious Programme
10:00	Arabic Programme
10:30	Religious Programme
11:00	Arabic Programme
11:30	Arabic Series
12:00	Arabic Play
12:30	Arabic Series
13:00	Arabic Series
13:30	Arabic Series
14:00	Arabic Series
14:30	Arabic Series
15:00	Arabic Series
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20:30	Arabic Series
21:00	Arabic Series
21:30	Arabic Series
22:00	Arabic Series

BBC WORLD SERVICE	
639, 720, 1413 KHz	
06:00	Newsday 06:30 Classical Record
06:30	Review 06:45 Financial News 06:55
07:00	Reflections 07:00 World News: 24
07:30	Hours News Summary 07:30 Peabody
08:00	Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00
08:30	Newsday 08:30 Nature Notebook
09:00	08:40 The Farming World 09:00 World
09:30	News: 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30
10:00	Country Style 09:45 Network U.K.
10:30	10:00 World News: Reflections 10:15
11:00	Short Story 10:30 John Peel 11:00
11:30	World News: 11:00 British Press
12:00	Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30
12:30	Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead
13:00	11:45 Off The Record 12:15 Wide Sar-
13:30	gasso Sea 12:30 My Music 13:00 World
14:00	News: News about Britain 13:15 The
14:30	Form 13:15 Assignment 14:00
15:00	Radio Newsworld 14:15 Top Twenty
15:30	14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World
16:00	News: 15:00 24 Hours: News Summary
16:30	15:30 Radio Newsworld 17:15
17:00	15:30 World U.K. 15:45 The Pleas-
17:30	ure's Yours 16:30 Staffage and the
18:00	Children 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15
18:30	Outlook 17:00 Racing 18:00 World
19:00	News 18:00 Commentary 18:15
19:30	Assignment 18:45 The World Today
20:00	19:00 World News: Meridian 19:40
20:30	Waveguide 19:45 Sports Round-up
21:00	20:00 World News: 20:00 News about
21:30	Britain 20:15 Radio Newsworld 20:30
22:00	Brain of Britain 19:02 21:00 Outlook:
22:30	News Summary 21:30 Stock Market
23:00	Report 21:45 Look Ahead 21:45 Report
23:30	on Religion 22:00 World News 22:09 24
24:00	17:15 News Summary 22:30 A Jolly
24:30	Good Show 23:15 U.S. Newsweek
25:00	23:30 In the Mezzanine 23:30 Business
25:30	Matters 24:00 World News 00:09 The
26:00	World Today 00:25 Book Choice 00:30
26:30	Financial News 00:40 Reflections 00:45
27:00	Sports Round-up 01:00 World News:
27:30	Commentary 01:15 Merchant Navy
28:00	Programme 01:30 Meridian
28:30	01:30 Meridian

## WHAT'S GOING ON

CULTURAL CENTRES	
American Centre	41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37009
Goethe Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24049
Turkish Cultural Centre	39777
U.S. Centre	65195
Houston Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	41793
Y.W.M.C.A.	64251
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	84355
MUSEUMS	
Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.	
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Cliffed Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.	
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries. A collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mosaic, glass, metalwork. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.	
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 64240.	
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.	
SERVICE CLUBS	
Lions Amman Club: Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.	
Rotary Club: Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.	
Business Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.	
Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.	
Rotary Club: Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.	

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT	
This information is supplied by Airia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.	
ARRIVALS	
07:15	Cairo (EA)
07:30	Agaba (RJ)
08:00	Damascus (RJ)
08:30	Jeddah (RJ)
09:00	Dhahran (RJ)
09:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
10:00	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:30	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
11:00	Istanbul (RJ)
11:30	Kuwait (SV)
12:00	Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Doha (GF)
12:30	Cairo (EA)
13:00	Tripoli (LN)
13:30	Cairo (RJ)
14:00	London (RJ)
14:30	Helsinki, Berlin, Athens (RJ)
15:00	Agaba (RJ)
15:30	Athens (RJ)
16:00	New York, Vienna (RJ)
16:30	Baghdad (RJ)
17:00	Amsterdam (RJ)
17:30	Cairo (EA)
18:00	Rome (RJ)
18:30	Baghdad (RJ)
19:00	Cairo (EA)
19:30	Amsterdam (RJ)
20:00	Cairo (EA)
20:30	Amsterdam (RJ)
21:00	Cairo (EA)
DEPARTURES	
05:00	Cairo (RJ)
05:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LF)
05:30	Damascus (RJ)
06:00	Agaba (RJ)
06:30	Paris (AF)
07:00	London (RJ)
07:30	Amsterdam (RJ)
08:00	Rome (RJ)
08:30	Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
09:00	Geneva, Zurich (RJ)
09:30	Cairo (RJ)
10:00	London (RJ)
10:30	Istanbul (RJ)
11:00	Paris (RJ)
11:30	Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:00	Madrid (RJ)
12:30	Kuwait (KAC)

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

## EMERGENCIES

Ambulance	193, 75111
Fire, fire, police	199
Blood bank	75111
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Fire headquarters	22090-3
Police rescue	192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters	39141
Traffic police	36390-1
Electric Power Co.	36381-2
Municipal water service	71125-8

## NIGHT DUTY

<b>AMMAN</b>	
Dr. Abdul Qader Hail	36046
Dr. Zakaria Ashour	76932
Onse pharmacy	42717
Khalidun taxi	61358
Bassam taxi	811857
Khayyam taxi	41541
Ahli taxi	21127

## IRBID

Dr. Hani Farhan	5011
Al Shamsi pharmacy	2680

## ZARQA

Al Saimi pharmacy	(-)
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## GENERAL

Jordan Television	73111
Radio Jordan	74111
Ministry of Tourism	42311
Hotel complaints	66412
Price complaints	61176
Telephone:	
Information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Cable or telegram	18
Repair service	11

# MARKET PRICES

### Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (Adonis)	450 / 400
Apple (American)	500 / 450
Apple (Double Red)	280 / 200
Apple (Golden)	280 / 200
Apple (Local)	280 / 200
Apple (Saxons)	360 / 300
Apricot (Local)	280 / 200
Apricot (Imported)	360 / 300
Banana	360 / 300
Banana (Mukammal)	225 / 180
Beans	360 / 300
Beans (string)	360 / 300
Bean (small)	170 / 140
Carrot	120 / 80
Cauliflower (white)	180 / 140
Cherries	400 / 300
Cucumber (large)	180 / 150
Cucumber (small)	210 / 160
Eggplant (small)	280 / 220
Figs (small)	140 / 100
Garlic	550 / 450

Grape leaves	340 / 280
Hot Green Pepper	280 / 220
Lemon	360 / 300
Melons	100 / 80
Melon (large)	180 / 150
Melon (small)	280 / 220
Melon	280 / 220
Okra	380 / 300
Onion (dry)	140 / 120
Onion (green)	240 / 200
Parley	100 / 100
Pears	340 / 280
Pears (American)	600 / 500
Pears (Lebanese)	460 / 400
Pineapple	240 / 200
Pump (yellow)	280 / 180
Pump (red)	180 / 100
Potato (Imported)	140 / 120
Radish	150 / 150
Red Cherries	420 / 360
Sage	280 / 220
Sweet Pepper	450 / 380
Tomato	280 / 220
Turnip	280 / 220

## FEATURES

# Ismailis from Bangladesh to Zaire celebrate the Aga Khan's silver jubilee

THE AGA KHAN, 49th hereditary Imam of the Shia Ismaili Muslims, met July 11 with leaders of his community who had gathered from countries throughout the world -- including Bangladesh, Burundi, Canada, countries of Western Europe, India, Iran, Kenya, Kuwait, Malagasy Republic, Malaysia, Pakistan, Portugal, Rwanda, Singapore, Syria, Tanzania, the United Kingdom, the United States, South Africa and Zaire -- at Aiglemont, his secretariat near Paris, to mark the silver jubilee of his accession to the Imam.

The Ismaili community, numbering some 15 million, belong to the Shia branch of Islam, one of its two major branches, and lives over 25 countries. During the coming year, they will be contributing to special national silver jubilee funds to assist in the further development of existing social welfare and economic development institutions as well as the creation of new ones.

Major institutions in these par-

ticular fields were established in Asia and Africa following the jubilees of the late Aga Khan, Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah. During his 72 years as Imam, his community celebrated his golden, diamond and platinum jubilees, demonstrating their devotion and loyalty with symbolic weighing ceremonies, a tradition in Asia at that time. The proceeds from these ceremonies were used for the establishment and development of a wide range of projects including primary health care centres, hospitals, housing cooperatives, schools, banks and insurance companies, as well as scholarship programmes, which from the outset were open to all regardless of race and religion.

The jubilees are symbolic affirmations of the ties which link the Imam and the community. They have no real religious significance, but serve to reaffirm the Imam's worldwide commitment to the improvement of the quality of life especially in the developing world. "It is the developing world,"

said the Aga Khan, "which is suffering most from the debilitating effects of recession. The projects marking my silver jubilee are conceived within the framework of this universal concern, and will emphasise that it is people who are the greatest asset of the poorest countries."

The emphasis of this silver jubilee year, from July 1982 to July 1983, will therefore be on supporting a number of programmes related to health, nutrition, education and rural development, primarily in Asia and Africa. One of the major projects will be the building of a 721-bed teaching hospital in Karachi, Pakistan, forming part of the new international Aga Khan University, which will have additional facilities in other Third World countries as well as in the West.

The Shia Ismaili Muslims, generally known as the Ismailis, belong to the Shia branch of Islam, one of the two major branches of Islam, the Sunni being the other. The Ismailis live in over



Prince Karim Aga Khan

25 different countries, including India, Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Syria, East Africa, the United Kingdom and North America, and also in parts of China and the Soviet Union.

As Muslims, the Ismailis affirm the fundamental Islamic Testimony of Truth, the Shahada, that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad (Peace of Allah be upon him) is His Messenger. They

believe that Mohammad was the last and final Prophet of Allah, and that the Holy Quran, Allah's final message to mankind, was revealed through him.

In common with other Shia Muslims, the Ismailis affirm that after the Prophet's death, Hazrat Ali, the Prophet's cousin and son-in-law, became the first Imam -- the spiritual leader -- of the Muslim community and that this leadership (known as Imamate) continues thereafter by heredity through Ali and his wife Fatima, the Prophet's daughter. Succession to Imamate, according to Shia doctrine and tradition, is by way of Nass (Designation), it being the absolute prerogative of the Imam of the time to appoint his successor.

His Highness Prince Karim Aga Khan is the 49th Imam of the Ismailis, in direct lineal descent from Prophet Mohammad through Ali and his wife Fatima, the Prophet's daughter. As Imam he is concerned not only with the spiritual welfare of his community

but also with their material well-being.

Allegiance to the Imam and adherence to the Shia Ismaili faith have, according to the guidance of the Imam of the time, given the Ismailis bonds of unity and a common identity. In a number of countries of their residence, the Ismailis have evolved a well-defined institutional framework through which they have, under the leadership and guidance of the Imam, made far-reaching progress in the educational, health, housing and economic spheres, establishing schools, hospitals, health centres, housing societies and a variety of social and economic development institutions for the common good of all citizens regardless of their race or religion.

In more recent times, the contributions of the 48th Imam, Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan, to the Muslim World and his efforts to promote international understanding, especially his role as the president of the

League of Nations, the forerunner of the United Nations, are recognised.

Born on December 13, 1936, in Geneva, the Aga Khan, son of Prince Aly Khan and Princess Tajuddawlah, spent his early childhood in Kenya and then attended Le Rosey School in Switzerland. It was while he was a student at Harvard University that he became Imam of the Ismailis, succeeding his grandfather, Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah Aga Khan, on July 11, 1957. Two years later he graduated from Harvard University with an Honours degree in Islamic History.

The Aga Khan's family has followed a tradition of service in international affairs. His grandfather, the previous Aga Khan, was president of the League of Nations. Since the present Aga Khan assumed the office of Imamate 25 years ago, there have been fundamental political and economic changes in many of the countries where his community lives.

It is in this context that he directs an increasing number of projects whose benefits are available to all, regardless of race or religion. The Aga Khan Foundation, for example, is a non-communal organisation established in 1967, which has become the primary agency of the Imam's humanitarian and social welfare activities. The Foundation is recognised by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) and also cooperates with other international agencies active in parallel fields such as the World Health Organisation (WHO) and UNICEF.

The Aga Khan, accompanied by his wife, Begum Salimah, will visit members of the Ismaili community throughout the world during the coming year and will inaugurate a number of silver jubilee projects.

--Agencies

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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## SPORTS

## Hinault recaptures tour's lead

VALENCE D'AGEN, France (R) — Bernard Hinault of France recaptured the lead in the Tour de France cycle race from Australia's Phil Anderson Wednesday when he finished second in the 11th stage, a 57-km time trial.

Dutchman Gerrie Knetemann won the stage in an impressive one hour 17 minutes and 29 seconds, in spite of problems with a damaged rear wheel over the last two kilometres.

Knetemann moved up to second place overall, just 14 seconds behind Hinault.

Anderson, who has held on to the leader's yellow jersey for the last nine stages, looked exhausted in the final part of the circuit and crossed the line in 12th place, more than three minutes behind Knetemann.

But the French favourite made a late recovery to finish 18 seconds short of Knetemann. Daniel Wilens of Belgium was third.

## Easy 2nd round for Clerc in WCT tourney

ZELL AM SEE, Austria (R) — Top seed Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina cruised through to the second round of the \$300,000 World Championship Tennis (WCT) tournament here when he defeated Brazil's Joao Soares 6-1, 7-6.

Italy's Corrado Barazzutti, seeded number eight, became the second seed to go out when he lost to unseeded American Tony Giammalva.

## Salnikov equals own record

KIEV, Soviet Union (R) — Vladimir Salnikov of the Soviet Union equalled his own world record of three minutes 49.57 seconds for the 400 metres freestyle Wednesday at the Soviet Swimming Championships here.

Salnikov, 22, who won three gold medals at the 1980 Moscow Olympics, set the record in Moscow on March 12 this year.

## Controversial soccer tour goes ahead despite FIFA opposition

JOHANNESBURG (R) — A controversial soccer tour of South Africa by a group of international professionals got a press preview here Wednesday with only eight of the planned 18-man squad in the country.

The six-match tour, which sponsors say will cost 1.78 million rand (\$1.55 million), will open on Friday night in Cape Town against an invited side made up from local professional teams.

The eight players already in the country, led by Argentine star Osvaldo Ardiles, were introduced at a press conference in Johannesburg, but tour organisers refused to allow them to reply directly to questions.

"We are happy to be here and we would like to play as best as we can," was all that Ardiles would say to reporters.

John Barnwell, the former manager of relegated English first division side Wolverhampton Wanderers who will manage the

multinational touring side, said five more players will arrive Thursday and others were expected later.

As well as Ardiles, the other players already in South Africa are Argentine striker Mario Kempes, Yugoslav goalkeeper Milija Alekic, Belgian World Cup player Fons Bastjens and English players Gordon Smith, Brian Greenhoff, Barry Powell and Calvin Plummer.

Plummer, 19, who plays for Nottingham Forest, is the only black in the squad. Smith plays for Tottenham Hotspur, Greenhoff for Leeds United and Powell for Derby County.

Barnwell told reporters that the five players arriving Thursday were Britons Mick Channon and Dave Watson, both of Southampton, Stuart Pearson of West Ham, Geoff Merrick of Bristol City and David Nish, currently with the Vancouver Whitecaps of the North American Soccer League.

George Thabe, President of South Africa's Multi-Racial Football Council, told reporters after a meeting Wednesday his body had agreed to the tour because it believed it would benefit the development of soccer here. The game is played and watched mainly by Blacks in South Africa.

British television soccer presenter and Coventry City club chairman Jimmy Hill, who has joined the tour as a spokesman, said all the players were either in between contracts or had their contracts suspended temporarily by their clubs for the duration of the tour in order to avoid any reprisals by the international soccer controlling body, FIFA.

South Africa was expelled from FIFA in 1976 because of its race segregation policies. This tour, the first of its kind to South Africa for nine years, is going ahead despite FIFA's opposition.

## Few problems for champions Villa

## European cups' draw announced

ZURICH, Switzerland (R) — European soccer champions Aston Villa should have few problems negotiating the first round of this season's competition.

In Wednesday's draw here the English Champions were paired with Besiktas Istanbul of Turkey, who will be making their first appearance in the European Cup since the 1967-68 season.

Villa, who won Europe's premier club competition at their first attempt by beating three times winners Bayern Munich of West Germany 1-0 in the final in Rotterdam, and Liverpool are charged with the task of continuing England's domination of the competition.

The trophy has remained in England for the past six years—for three of them in the Liverpool trophy cabinet.

Like Villa, they appear to have an easy first round, being paired with Irish part-timers Dundalk.

Seasoned European Cup campaigners CSKA Sofia of Bulgaria, who surprisingly toppled Liverpool in the quarter-finals last year, face a tough test against French champions Monaco.

But their task is nothing compared to what faces Danish champions Hvidovre Copenhagen, who have been paired with Juventus.

No Italian club has won the European Cup since AC Milan in 1969 and, buoyed by Italy's recent

triumph in the World Cup, Juventus are bound to take some stopping.

The part-timers of Hvidovre face the daunting challenge of trying to keep out Paolo Rossi, leading scorer in the World Cup with six goals, five other first-choice Italian World Cup players and recent international recruits Zbigniew Boniek of Poland and Michel Platini of France.

West Germany, who dominated the European Cup between 1974 and 1976 through Bayern Munich, have Hamburg carrying their hopes this season.

They will be anxious to make up for losing 4-0 to Swedish club Gothenburg in the two-leg final of the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup when they meet Dinamo Berlin of East Germany in the first round.

Real Sociedad have the onerous task of bringing a smile back to the face of Spanish soccer after the disappointing showing by the national team in the World Cup.

They have been paired with Vikingur of Iceland and should at least fare better than last season when they were bundled out in the first round by CSKA.

One of the best first round ties pits three times winners Ajax Amsterdam of the Netherlands against Scottish champions, Celtic, the first British club to win the European Cup.

The first round draws for the

European Cupwinners' Cup and UEFA cup were also made Wednesday.

Barcelona, who won few friends with their uncompromising play on their way to winning the Cupwinners' Cup last season, start their defence against Apollon Limassol of Cyprus.

Bayern Munich, last year's beaten European Cup finalists, can expect a much tougher ride against Moscow Torpedo of the Soviet Union.

The home and away legs of the first round ties in all three competitions will be played on September 15 and 29.

## THE Daily Crossword by John Greenman

ACROSS	25 Stone's throw away	60 Soviet range	21 Fragile
1 Disney fawn	26 Ancient god	61 Celtic tongue	22 — aside (sawed)
6 Tortoise	28 Repudiate	62 Belitt	27 Be informed
10 Has a bull session	32 Interval	63 — open	28 Hungary's
14 Fastoon	37 Prefix	64 "Don't Fence —"	29 Babo, via
15 Russian name	38 Rent out	65 Recite, with "off"	30 Wed
16 Pernicious	41 Glacial	66 Uses a towel	31 Obligation
17 Concrete	42 Hybrid	67 Prothalamion	32 Type of engr.
18 Inconceivable	44 Acquiescent	68 Prothalamion	33 Oyster's
19 Soave or chant	46 Sang	69 Mark on a map	34 Element
20 Forbidden fruit plant	48 Arch type	70 — Tower, world's tallest building	35 Warning sign
23 Recipients suff.	51 — Avir	71 Priest's robe	36 Safety device
24 Coffee vessel	52 Calpe, today	72 Calpe, today	37 Organic compound

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1 Sew loosely  
2 Date on  
3 Birthmarks  
4 Soft cheese  
5 Uncertain  
6 Dr. J., a.g.  
7 Novelist  
8 Hunter  
9 Overwhelmed with flat-tery  
10 Shifting gears  
11 Thrilling  
12 Metallic sound  
13 — gin

DOWN

1 Sew loosely  
2 Date on  
3 Birthmarks  
4 Soft cheese  
5 Uncertain  
6 Dr. J., a.g.  
7 Novelist  
8 Hunter  
9 Overwhelmed with flat-tery  
10 Shifting gears  
11 Thrilling  
12 Metallic sound  
13 — gin

## First quadruple somersault performed by Mexican trapeze artist Vazquez

TUCSON, Arizona (R) — Miguel Vazquez, a member of the Flying Vazquez aerial team, has become the first trapeze artist to perform a quadruple somersault at a circus performance—a feat which has eluded flying trapeze artists in the 120 year history of the skill.

Vazquez, 17, accomplished the unprecedented manoeuvre 15 metres above the hushed audience at a performance of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus here last Saturday night.

After completing four backward revolutions at a speed of about 125 km an hour, the teenager from Mexico locked hands with his "catcher," his 31-year-old brother, Juan.

Vazquez had first accomplished a quadruple somersault during a practice session in California last August 18. Since then he had performed the feat 10 times in practice sessions, but failed to accomplish the manoeuvre during a public performance.

Experts had doubted that the catcher would have the physical strength to hold the flyer. He hangs upside down from a trapeze and must time his swings to perfection to catch his partner at explosive speed.

Vazquez is also one of only 12 aerialists to have performed a triple somersault since it was first achieved in 1897.

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**Tender Section, Purchasing Dept., Jordan Electricity Authority, 5th Circle, Jabal Amman.**

for a refundable fee of JD 15 for each copy of the two tenders. JEA is prepared to send tender documents to contractors outside the country by air mail against the required fees.

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## WORLD

## New leader sets out to unite Spanish Centrists

MADRID (R) — The newly elected leader of Spain's ruling Centrist set out Wednesday to reunite his divided party in the face of a mounting Socialist challenge for general elections due within the next nine months.

Congress speaker Landelino Lavilla, a former justice minister, was elected president of the Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD) Tuesday night and given emergency powers to rebuild the movement's shattered image.

He won the right to appoint the party's secretary general and choose those who would draft lists of candidates for the election. Political sources said he might also force a government reshuffle.

Disagreements within UCD revolved around whether the party should make alliances to beat the Socialists, who are favoured to win the next general elections. The UCD policy-making body wants to go it alone, but Mr. Lavilla has been non-committal.

Politicians have been worried that the UCD crisis could create a dangerous power vacuum in Spain's fragile democracy, which has already been shaken by an attempted military coup last year.

Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, who resigned the UCD

presidency last week after failing to overcome divisions and stop defections, said the party crisis was over.

## Only two-thirds

But Mr. Lavilla, a Christian Democrat, won only two-thirds of the votes in Tuesday's stormy meeting of the UCD's policy-making body as reformist supporters of former Premier Adolfo Suarez abstained.

Political sources said the abstentions threatened a new split within UCD, already hit by defections from its left and right wings.

Mr. Suarez, who led UCD to election victories in 1977 and 1979, boycotted the meeting Tuesday after failing to regain control over the party last week. He left Wednesday on a private visit to Venezuela and the sources said he might form his own party after his return next week.

Mr. Lavilla, a 47-year old former justice minister, held out an olive branch to Mr. Suarez, saying he would deeply regret his defection.

Most Social Democrats and several conservatives have already left UCD, a loose coalition of Social and Christian Democrats.

liberals, conservatives and former Francoist officials.

Two new political parties, one liberal and the other Christian Democrat, will be formally created later this month. Their formation could drain more militants from UCD.

## New Liberal Party

A new liberal party was launched Tuesday by 200 members of liberal clubs around the country. Led by lawyer Antonio Garrigues Walker, the new Democratic Liberal Party hopes to grab the Centrist vote it believes the UCD is losing.

Mr. Garrigues Walker said some Liberals in the UCD had decided to quit the ruling party and join his but he declined to name them.

Mr. Lavilla said he did not rule out alliance with Felipe Gonzalez's opposition Socialist Party. "It depends on the terms of the agreement and would have to include full respect for the essence of the party," he said.

But he said he try over the next few months to develop a true Centrist Party "without mixings or alliances."

## British press blames cop for palace mishap

LONDON (R) — An intruder who woke Queen Elizabeth in her bedroom at Buckingham Palace got in because a policeman on duty outside had slipped off for a tea break, the London Times said Wednesday.

Other British newspapers said that palace police ignored an alarm triggered by the prowler in his Friday morning break-in and then were slow to respond to a telephone call for help because they misunderstood the queen's calm, controlled tone.

A royal chambermaid appeared after 10 minutes and led the man away after exclaiming "bloody hell, ma'am, what's he doing in here?" The queen was unharmed but the latest reports on the break-in have stoked a major row about the safety of the royal family.

Some policemen have been transferred and security has been tightened. But calls from politicians and the press for the resignations of those responsible for the queen's safety have not been answered.

The Express said the queen was angered by what she saw as an offhand response by the government to the incident.

## Passenger recalls agony on board 747 over Java

SYDNEY (R) — A passenger on board a jumbo jet which had two engines knocked out by a cloud of volcanic dust over West Java said Wednesday the engines repeatedly burst into flame when the pilot tried to restart them.

Simon Townsend, of Sydney television, said from Jakarta in a telephone interview with an Australian newspaper that passengers had "looked death in the face...it was bloody awful. It was horrible."

The Singapore Airlines Boeing 747 with 251 people on board was forced to land at Jakarta Tuesday night after flying into the volcanic cloud over west Java.

Mr. Townsend said that an hour and a half out of Singapore he suddenly smelled burning and the cabin filled with volcanic dust, finer than talcum powder. Then two engines cut out.

There was this eerie silence and everyone in the plane stopped what they were doing. We were very quickly losing altitude which I could feel because my ears were

popping," Mr. Townsend said. The captain, Nicholas Evans, had remained calm but announced that the plane was experiencing difficulties. "That was the last time we heard from him for about 15 terrible agonising minutes," Mr. Townsend said.

"The most terrifying thing of all was that he tried to restart the engines about three times. Each time they turned into huge sheets of red flames. There was an engine on either side periodically bursting into this huge amount of red flame."

"Each time it did you could hear women sobbing and people were furiously crossing themselves. Everyone was thinking: 'Two engines are out. How long is it going to take to get out of this cloud.' It was terrifying."

He said the whole episode, from when the plane flew into the cloud until the captain announced two engines were continuing to function and turned the aircraft round, lasted about 40 minutes.

## British soldiers hurt accidentally in Falklands

LONDON (R) — Several people were injured when missiles were accidentally fired Tuesday from a Royal Air Force (RAF) Harrier jump jet in the Falkland Islands, the Ministry of Defence said Wednesday.

A spokesman said the incident occurred as the jet took off from Port Stanley airfield, but no other details were available.

Reports in British newspapers said between six and 11 British soldiers were injured when two Sidewinder missiles were accidentally released.

The Guardian, quoting a statement from defence headquarters in Port Stanley, said one missile caused no damage but the second went into a group of soldiers.

The Defence Ministry spokesman described the incident as an "armament malfunction" and said an inquiry had begun.

## Chinese paper challenges sexual taboos

PEKING (R) — A Chinese newspaper called for greater sexual freedom Wednesday challenging widely held taboos in this highly puritanical country.

An article in the official Workers' Daily said Western attitudes to sex were more advanced than in China and attacked those who said sexual liberation was a bourgeois concept.

The author said that in an ideal Communist society people would be able to choose their partners with total freedom. Sexual liberation was an inevitable historical tendency and implied progress in history.

The article criticised people for attacking unconventional sexual behaviour and said history would prove that those who were condemned were innocent.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

## Israelis beat British woman in West Bank

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — A British woman said Wednesday she was beaten while held in jail for two days by Israeli interrogators questioning her about her work as a Palestinian university in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. Ann Scott, 25, told reporters she was held after she accompanied two Palestinian students trying to retrieve their confiscated identity cards at Israeli headquarters in the West Bank town of Ramallah. Israeli police said she was arrested for incitement. The British consul said he was seeking an urgent meeting with Israeli Foreign Ministry officials to discuss her allegations. Miss Scott, from Skipton, West Yorkshire, said she had been beaten by female interrogators with a baseball bat and obtained a doctor's certificate after her release on Tuesday testifying she had been treated for bruising. She had been working for three years on the staff of Birzeit University, considered a hot-bed of Palestinian nationalism by Israeli authorities. The university was closed down for three months by the Israelis at the weekend.

## Israeli envoy in Britain recovers slowly

LONDON (R) — Shlomo Argov, the Israeli Ambassador shot outside a London hotel last month, has regained consciousness and is able to speak, a hospital official said Wednesday. Mr. Argov, 52, was shot in the head on June 3 as he left a private dinner party. Three Arabs have been charged with the attempt on his life. The day after the shooting, Israeli jets raided Palestinian targets near Beirut in reprisal and on June 6 Israeli troops invaded Lebanon. An official of the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases said Wednesday that Mr. Argov was eating and drinking normally and no longer needed a ventilator to assist his breathing. But he had suffered a lung clot. "This is common complaint associated with long periods of inactivity and the normal medical procedures have been used to treat this condition," she said. During an operation soon after the attack surgeons removed part of the ambassador's brain.

## British archaeologist freed from Afghan jail

NEW DELHI (R) — British archaeologist Ralph Pinder Wilson flew to freedom in India from Kabul Wednesday after being released from a 10-year prison sentence in Afghanistan. Mr. Wilson, 66, had been sentenced last month after pleading guilty to removing archaeological finds from Afghanistan and indulging in "anti-revolutionary activities." He had been in detention in Afghanistan for four months following his arrest after working on an archaeological site near Kandahar. Afghanistan's second largest city. Mr. Wilson said the Afghan authorities had treated him well in captivity and he retained happy memories of his travels in Afghanistan. He had been in Afghanistan for several years as the director of the British Institute of Afghan Studies. Mr. Wilson was due to retire shortly before he was arrested on charges that he hired two Afghans to help him smuggle some 100 ancient coins worth about \$50,000 out of Afghanistan. Two Afghans tried with Mr. Wilson were given jail sentences of six years and three years.

## Soviets allegedly work on 3 new SS-20 sites

BRUSSELS (R) — The Soviet Union is completing work on three more SS-20 missile bases and is expected to conclude its deployment programme by the autumn, NATO sources said Wednesday.

The three new bases of nine triple-headed missiles each would bring the SS-20 total to 342, carrying 1,026 warheads.

Two bases are sited west of the Urals and one in the Asian part of the country, the sources said. The nearly-completed SS-20 programme is bigger and has been carried out faster than expected by NATO when it started in 1977. The missiles, with a 5,000-kilometre range, could strike anywhere in whole of Europe, most of Asia and North Africa.

The U.S. assistant secretary of state-designate, Richard Burt, said last month that Soviet statements about a unilateral freeze were misleading. They created the impression that Moscow had ceased deployment of the SS-20 in the European portion of the Soviet Union.

His remarks were vigorously denied by the Soviet news agency TASS which called them a "malicious lie".

## Mother of Soviet hunger striker joins him in fast

MOSCOW (R) — The elderly mother of a Soviet citizen who has been on hunger strike for more than six weeks for the right to emigrate joined him in his fast Wednesday.

Sergei Petrov said his 65-year-old mother, Clavdia, was desperate about the deterioration in his condition in the past few days and had declared an indefinite hunger strike to press his case.

Soviet emigration authorities told Mr. Petrov on Friday that for security reasons his application for a visa to join his wife in the United States had been rejected. They said he could try again in six months.

"No matter what happens, even if they take me to hospital by force, I will not give up my fast until they give me a visa or until I die," he said in a telephone interview Wednesday.

"The only thing holding up my

application is bureaucracy. This whole thing is ridiculous."

Mr. Petrov, 29, a freelance photographer, has lost 21 kilograms since he began his protest on June 2. He says he is losing half a kilogramme a day and can hardly rise from his bed.

Yuri Balovlenkov, a 33-year-old former computer programmer, entered the tenth day of his second hunger strike Wednesday for the right to join his wife in the United States.

Mr. Balovlenkov ended his first protest after 43 days, on June 21 when he said the authorities had told him he would be given a visa. But he was also informed last Friday that he could not be allowed to leave on grounds of state security.

The Soviet authorities' decision last week to deny both men visas appeared to indicate increasing official concern over a recent series of similar protests.

## Warsaw quietly begins to release political internees

WARSAW (R) — Poland's martial law authorities have begun quietly to release some of its estimated 2,500 political internees as fugitive Solidarity leaders called in a leaflet made available Tuesday for a moratorium on strikes and demonstrations.

Some of those freed from camps and prisons around the country said they expected the flow to gather momentum.

The unpublished releases began as underground leaders of the suspended Solidarity free trade union circulated their appeal for the suspension of strikes and demonstrations until the end of July and for reciprocal gestures from the authorities.

The leaflet, dated June 26 but released on the day marking the start of the eighth month of martial law, said the gestures should include the release of political internees and an amnesty for those punished under martial law rules.

The four signatories of the appeal, representing four key Polish regions, said the moratorium was also designed to ease the way for a planned visit to Poland next month by Pope John Paul.

Among the internees released last week was Maciek Kuron, the 22-year-old son of leading dis-

sident and Solidarity adviser Jacek Kuron, who said he believed about 40 of some 300 people held in Bialoleka prison outside Warsaw were freed last week.

Jacek Kuron is still being held with 15 others considered dangerous opposition figures in Bialoleka. His wife Grazyna was freed from a camp on the Baltic a month ago and is recovering from tuberculosis contracted in detention, Maciek Kuron said.

Underground sources said people were released from other camps, particularly those interned after street riots following Solidarity demonstrations in May.

Church and diplomatic sources said they believed the authorities were planning to release a large number as a gesture to mark national day on July 22.

Others released in recent days said there was a feeling, gleaned from talks with security guards and visiting priests, that there would be a major block release.

"We believe the authorities want to free the vast majority and probably to do away with the whole idea of internment," one said. About 5,000 people were initially interned after the Dec. 13 military takeover and the number had fluctuated since.

## Mercenaries have no links with Pretoria, says prosecution

PIETERMARITZBURG (R) — The 43 mercenaries on trial for hijacking offences after the abortive Seychelles coup attempt last November, had failed to prove South African government involvement in the operation, chief prosecuting lawyer Cecil Rees has said.

Mr. Rees, attorney-general of Natal province, told Tuesday the supreme court in his final argument for the state that the operation would only have been lawful if either State President Marais Viljoen or Defence Minister Magnus Malan had given their approval in writing.

The men, led by mercenary Mike Hoare, have alleged that the

South African government and the republic's National Intelligence Service (NIS) knew of the attempted coup.

The 43, who are charged with hijacking an Air India airliner to South Africa after the coup failed, face prison sentences of between five and 30 years if convicted.

Presiding Judge Neville James, who is sitting with two assessors, has said he will deliver judgment in the three-month trial on July 26.

Last week the Seychelles Supreme Court sentenced four other mercenaries to death and another to 20 years' jail for their part in the failed coup.

## Guerrillas blow up key rail link between Mozambique, Malawi

LISBON (R) — Guerrillas fighting the government of President Samora Machel said Tuesday they had blown up a key railway link between Mozambique and Malawi last Sunday.

A spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance (RNM) in Lisbon told Reuters the railway line to Malawi from the Indian Ocean port of Beira was sabotaged 30 kilometres west of Beira, Mozambique's second city.

The attack will put added pressure on Mozambique's small landlocked neighbour because the resistance guerrillas had already cut the road from the north Mozambican city of Teic to the Malawi border.

Resistance spokesman Evo Fernandes, the movement's only known voice outside Mozam-

bique, said guerrilla ambushes on the road had already forced overland traffic from Zimbabwe and South Africa to use a much more difficult alternative route to Malawi through Zambia.

This leaves the decrepit north-easternmost line between the Mozambican port of Nacala and Entrelagos as Malawi's main outlet to the East African coast.

According to a report prepared for the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission (SATCC), the northern line faces collapse because of poor maintenance and the strains placed by the 400,000 tonnes of freight it handles a year.

In May, Mozambique signed a contract with an international consortium for a 200-million dollar project to renew the line.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

North-South vulnerable. North deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 8876  
♥ 3  
♦ AQ76  
♣ AQ82

**WEST**  
♠ Q1054  
♥ KJ98  
♦ K102  
♣ K106

**EAST**  
♠ AKJ32  
♥ Q2  
♦ QJ53  
♣ 97

**SOUTH**  
♠ Void  
♥ A107654  
♦ K84  
♣ J543

The bidding:  
1 North 1 South West  
10 1 2 2 2 4  
Pass Pass 4 Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Four of ♣.

Poland's stars have proved to be among the world's best. If their bidding seems at times erratic, their play compensates. This hand is from a Swiss team championship held in Amsterdam.

charitably described as a porous suit opposite a partner who might be void!

West led a low spade. Declarer ruffed and made his first key play by leading a low trump from hand. West won and continued with a spade and declarer ruffed again. Now he cashed the ace of trumps, and made his second excellent decision when he discarded a club from dummy instead of a spade!

Declarer led a club to dummy's queen, ruffed a spade, crossed to the queen of diamonds and ruffed dummy's last spade—by keeping all of dummy's spades, declarer was able to single in his low trumps. Now he was able to cash the king of diamonds for his eighth trick and continue with a third diamond.

If West did not ruff, declarer would take his minor-suit aces for his contract. So West was forced to ruff, but now he was end played. He could cash his last trump, but at trick twelve he was forced to lead from his king of clubs into declarer's combined A-J tenace. So declarer lost only three trump tricks on a hand where eight or nine tricks seemed to be the limit.

## THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

(Formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)

Edited by Herb Etkin

## REPOSTS

By Louis Rubin

## ACROSS

1 California  
7 Word with well or way  
12 100-year-old  
15 Confident  
17 French sociologist  
18 Insect  
20 "Walker, there's a fly in my eye"  
22 Bowler's side  
24 Eagle counting  
25 Noted US editor  
26 Comeback, with 14D  
28 Vague  
29 Pled  
31 Drum set

## DOWN

1 Highlander's wear  
2 Comeback, with 28A  
3 Plant insect  
4 Mineral springs  
5 Eastern holiday  
8 Noble shield  
9 Tends the fire  
10 Cross form  
11 Ch-ch  
12 Dumbbell  
13 Answered, in tennis  
14 Rural sights  
15 Old word  
16 With 28A  
18 Musical  
19 Day's march

## Diagramless

17 X 17, by Barbara Ragg

## ACROSS

1 Henry's charge  
4 Perform  
7 Before him  
8 Unadorned  
10 Amistad  
11 Fight  
12 Opague paint  
14 Made into law  
16 Helix  
18 Wolfish  
20 Me Lamar

## DOWN

1 Prawn consumed  
2 Push forward  
3 Breaks apart  
4 Can. prov.  
5 Glib  
6 Jocular  
7 Not rep.  
8 Delivery wagon, perhaps  
9 Very poor  
10 Pile  
11 Modern

## ACROSS

21 Sloping walls  
22 Pauline's province  
23 General grace  
26 Painted and  
27 Have patience  
28 Those against  
30 Discovers  
34 Yore  
36 Lasso  
37 Thick, smooth  
38 One who uses

## DOWN

12 Moderate  
13 Goggles or  
14 Chimp  
15 Tint  
16 Clippy or  
17 Bunch  
18 Insurance  
19 A Gerbil  
21 One who uses  
22 One who uses  
24 California  
25 Deluge

## ACROSS

32 Singer  
33 Crazy  
34 Like leaves  
35 Compass point  
36 100-year-old  
37 100-year-old  
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32 Nickname for  
33 Yankee star  
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## ACROSS

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## Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Experts envision the world as they try—to play with, exploit, or even destroy.

2. I know all spiders gobble bugs, but I find their webs most intriguing, in spite of their.